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JAPAN'S WAIVER ON LAND ISSUE NOT CONFIRMED

Announcement of Agreement
to Mandate of California
Voters Regarded as at Least
Premature—Solution Possible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
Inquiry in informed quarters here
last night failed to substantiate re-
ports to the effect that the Japanese
Government had informed the State
Department of the former's readiness
to withdraw her opposition to the Cal-
ifornia land law supported in the re-
ferendum voted upon in the election of
November 2 by the people of Califor-
nia, and denying Asiatics the right to
own or lease land in the state.

While there has been considerable
discussion of the question between
the State Department and the Japanese
Embassy in the past days, officials
refused to admit that an actual basis
of solution of the friction growing out
of the California situation had been
achieved, though there is hope of such
a solution in the near future.

California representatives in Con-
gress have been very active since the
opening of that body. It is understood
here that representations have been
made to California leaders through offi-
cial channels to amend the recent
referendum so as to apply the ban to
nationals other than those of Japan,
the understanding being that Japan
would then withdraw her opposition to
the land laws.

Early Action Improbable

These representatives have been in
close touch with the State Department.
They held a meeting yesterday, which
was adjourned subject to a call from
the chairman, it being understood that
no further meetings in connection with
the matter shall be held until after
Rogers, U.S. Minister, has arrived
here and informed this government
more fully of the situation as viewed
by the Imperial Japanese Government.

The fact that Mr. Rogers is to de-
part for Japan in the near future leads
to the belief that the entire ques-
tion will remain open for some time to
come. As to the suggestion that Japan
would withdraw her opposition if the
California law were applied to all
nationalities, the general view is that
it is wholly impracticable, as this
would bring complications with other
countries, which, unlike Japan, have
no laws of their own forbidding own-
ership of land by aliens.

Developments of importance are
in order. It is known, for instance,
that the Japanese Government realizes
the hopelessness of combatting a decision
of the sovereign State of California,
especially in view of the fact that
Japan herself has a very stringent law
preventing alien ownership of land.

"Discrimination" Alleged

Of course, the feature that is really
controversial is the difficulty is that
the California law singles out Japanese,
and therefore militates against the
"racial equality" basis for which the
Japanese fought at Paris. It is indi-
cated, however, that the ablest Japa-
nese statesmen realize that California
has the power to carry out her own
laws, and the principal effort in the
diplomatic game now is how a with-
drawal can be conducted without prej-
udicing the appearance of a retreat so pre-
judicial that it would humiliate the
nation.

Another point on which the Japanese
Government is laying much stress
is the "confiscation" involved in the
process of depriving Japanese of prop-
erty acquired under the law. While
Japanese owning property could al-
ways secure justice from the courts,
it is indicated that in any solution of
the difficulty finally adopted the Japa-
nese Government will demand guaran-
tees that there will be no confiscation
of property. Proposals in California
for the formation of a commission for
the liquidation of these lands called
them "confiscation" in Tokyo.

But this really is not fundamen-
tally, as this government would un-
doubtedly guarantee Japanese land
owners against summary dispossession
and assure them of legal compensa-
tion.

Eventually, it is believed, Japan will
accept a modification of the position
she has taken in California, and the
suggestion to modify the California
law and apply to all aliens is an
indication of the line along which
the Japanese policy is developing.

In that case it is probable that an-
nouncement will be made in Tokyo
rather than by the State Department.
Japanese diplomacy is believed to be
too shrewd to permit the announce-
ment of a precipitate retreat without
preparing the Japanese people by a
declaration regarding its new and
perhaps real dispositions for the pur-
suit of her nationalistic and imperi-
alist policies on the other side of the
Pacific, where the American-Japanese
issue must finally culminate.

IRISH HOME RULE BILL GIVEN ROYAL ASSENT

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, London (Friday)—
At 11:45 p. m. on Thursday night, the
House of Commons was summoned to
the House of Lords to hear the royal
assent given to the Government of
Ireland Bill, the Agricultural Act and
other measures. Parliament was then
prorogued till February 15.

After a prolonged all-night sitting
in the House of Commons, com-
mencing on Wednesday afternoon at
2:45 p. m. and continuing till 1:10 p.
m. on Thursday afternoon, a total of
over 22 hours, which is a record for
this Parliament, the House reas-
sembled at 2:45 p. m. on Thursday
afternoon to complete the allotted
business and resume the discussion on
the Agriculture Bill, the Opposition
putting up determined resistance to
the Lords' amendment thereto.

LEAGUE TO ASSIST IN CREDIT SCHEME

Council Adopts Plan for Supply-
ing Credits to Central Europe

—Mr. Balfour Explains Sys-
tem of Awarding Mandates

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Thurs-
day)—An interesting survey of the
work done during the first 11 months
of the existence of the League of Na-
tions was given in the House of Com-
mons last night by A. J. Balfour, who
has just returned from Geneva. A
ray of hope was shed on present stag-
nation by Mr. Balfour's explana-
tion of the proposal adopted by the
Council of the League for financing
exports to Central Europe.

One of the great problems under
which the economic world was now
suffering, he said, was that those who
produced could not sell and those who
would could not buy, and the diffi-
culty was the seeming impossibility
of arranging adequate credits. The
scheme adopted by the financial com-
mission at Brussels, submitted by an
eminent Amsterdam banker, has been
considered by the financial economic
subcommittee at Geneva and adopted
by the Council.

The proposal was to make it pos-
sible for any country which required
imports for its essential needs to see
whether, in its national funds or
sources of revenue, it had assets on
which borrowing might legitimately
take place. If it had, the League
proposed to find machinery for valuing
those assets and the borrowing
country could issue bonds upon those
assets in payment for goods imported.
Everything turned upon whether the
exporting country would accept these
bonds.

Mr. Balfour believed he was au-
thorized by the president of the
Board of Trade to say that the British
Government was seriously consid-
ering whether the scheme of assets
on which borrowing might legitimately
take place, so far as Britain is concerned,
might not be supplemented by some
form of insurance which would make
their currency and utility for those
purposes more certain.

Hasty Amendments Opposed

As to amendments to the Coven-
ant, the Assembly came to the opinion
that to begin to amend the pact before
the League of Nations had been in ex-
istence for one year, and the nations
composing the League had had an
opportunity of taking a general sur-
vey of its activities, would really be
to show impatience and a certain
measure of rashness.

It was therefore decided, after dis-
cussion, that any amendment should
first go through the mill of consid-
eration by a body appointed by the
Council in the first instance; then
by the Council, when the report of
the proposed amendment would then
be submitted to the next Assembly.

Speaking of the court of interna-
tional justice, Mr. Balfour believed
this to be a very great reform.

Scheme for Mandates

Mr. Balfour touched on the ques-
tion of the free town of Danzig, and
then passed on to the more important
item of mandates, stating that the stand-
ing Council had devised a scheme. A
board of nine commissioners was
chosen to report on mandates, being
selected for their personal qualifica-
tions irrespective of their country, the
only consideration being the knowl-
edge which they had of the subject,
their integrity of character and their
general capacity to carry out the
duties entrusted to them. These nine
men must be independent of govern-
ment employ and occupy, as far as
possible, a perfectly disinterested and
impartial position. Each country
would have the right to appoint one
assessor, who would be present at the
discussions without any right of
voting.

The final decision of the nine com-
missioners would be made in the ab-
sence of the assessor, so that there
would be no prejudice. The report of
the commissioners to the Council
would be accompanied by commen-
taries, if any, of the assessor, and
these commentaries would be pub-
lished with the report. The only man-
dates so far approved were those for
Southwest Africa, New Guinea and
territories mandated to New Zealand
and Japan.

With regard to disarmament, all that
could be said was that it moved, and
the movement had been made was
in the right direction.

VATICAN'S ORDER AIMED AT Y. M. C. A.

Rome Dispatches Announce the
Promulgation of Papal Decree
Warning Roman Catholics of
Association's Alleged Purpose

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Active opposition by the Roman
Catholic Church to the Young Men's
Christian Association, which has ap-
peared in a papal decree made public
yesterday, and also in publications in
the United States, is likely to create
much discussion and perhaps some
political problems, in view of the
great interest that has been taken
in Young Men's Christian Association
activities by prominent public offi-
cials.

Dispatches from Rome carried by
the Associated Press yesterday, as-
serted that the Vatican yesterday is-
sued a decree asking Roman Catholic
bishops to watch "an organization
which, while professing absolute free-
dom of thought in religious matters,
instills indifference and apostasy to
the (Roman) Catholic religion in the
minds of its adherents."

The decree mentions the Young
Men's Christian Association by name,
saying that it is upheld by many
Roman Catholics who do not know its
real nature and that it corrupts the
faith of youths.

Attack Foreshadowed

Clauses of the canon law which for-
bid papers, periodicals and organiza-
tions favoring religious radicalism
and indifference are recalled in the
decree, which requests the bishops to
communicate with the Holy See within
six months the decisions taken on the
subject at regional congresses.

The papal decree against the Y. M.
C. A. was foreshadowed at the time
of the visit of the Knights of Colum-
bus to Rome, according to William
Knowles Cooper, general secretary of
the local Y. M. C. A., when informed
yesterday of the action of the Vati-
can.

"That attitude of the Pope was first
displayed on the occasion of the visit
of the Knights of Columbus to Rome,"
said Mr. Cooper. "He then made
some statements to the effect that the
Y. M. C. A. had entered Italy and was
seeking to undermine the faith of the
young men of Italy."

"The church authorities are evi-
dently very much misinformed as to
the true character of the Y. M. C. A.
It has never sought to separate young
(Roman) Catholics from the church. As
far as my personal organization goes, I
do not know that it has ever separated
young (Roman) Catholics from the
church, though we have Roman Catho-
lic members."

"We believe that we inculcate the
same fundamental principles of Chris-
tianity as all churches bearing the
name of Christian."

Semi-Official Status

Government officials in Washington,
from President down, have been promi-
nent in Y. M. C. A. activities. The
father of Mrs. W. G. Harding, wife of
the President-elect, gave the Y. M. C.
A. building at Marion, Ohio. Joseph
Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, has
been an officer of the Y. M. C. A. in
his own state, and was active in
Y. M. C. A. work during the war. Sen-
ator S. Spencer, Senator from Mis-
souri, was perhaps most active among
the members of Congress in Y. M. C.
A. undertakings, though nearly one-
third the personnel of both houses has
been connected at one time or an-
other with the association.

It was stated here authoritatively
last evening that the Italian Govern-
ment had invited the Y. M. C. A. to
come to Italy to work among the Ital-
ian soldiers as it had worked among
the French. The president of the Y.
M. C. A. in Manila, Philippine Islands,
is at least nominally a Roman Catholic,
it was said.

The Roman Catholic publication,
Truth, issued in New York City, in
recent numbers has printed articles
attacking the Y. M. C. A., and since
Truth is believed to be the organ of
the Roman Catholic Church in the
United States, this is looked upon as
the beginning of a propaganda against
the association among members of
the church. The Roman Catholic
hierarchy, it is said, has apparently
taken exception to any effort in Roman
Catholic countries to introduce the
Y. M. C. A. Attacks against the Y. M.
C. A. by Roman Catholic priests are
said, however, to stimulate interest
among young men in the association,
rather than otherwise, in many in-
stances.

Papal Order Issued

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The Holy
office issued a decree today asking
Roman Catholic bishops to watch "an
organization which, while professing
absolute freedom of thought in relig-
ious matters, instills indifference to
the apostasy to the (Roman) Catholic
religion in the minds of its adherents."

The decree mentions the Young
Men's Christian Association by name,
saying that it is upheld by many Ro-
man Catholics who do not know its real
nature, and that it corrupts the faith
of youths.

communicate with the Holy See within
six months the decisions taken on the
subject at regional congresses.

Proselyting Denied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The
policy of the American Young Men's
Christian Association is well and
favorably known through its many
years of constructive and fraternal
service in many foreign lands, as
lending no countenance to proselyting.
We are always glad to receive repre-
sentations from any responsible
sources as to how we can enlarge and
improve our service," said C. V. Hib-
bard, assistant general secretary of
the Young Men's Christian Associa-
tion, when asked about the decree
purporting to have been issued from
the Vatican yesterday denouncing the
Y. M. C. A. as a corrupter of the faith
of Roman Catholic youths. Mr. Hib-
bard said that he could make no
further comment on the report.

At St. Patrick's Roman Catholic
Cathedral, the authorities were in-
clined to consider the rumor as false.
Monsignor Michael J. Lavelle, rector
of the cathedral, is quoted as saying
that friendly relations have always
existed between the Y. M. C. A. and
Roman Catholic authorities here in
New York.

ATTACK ON FRENCH CABINET CONTINUES

Although Leygues Government
Secures Vote of Confidence,
Its Support in the Chamber of
Deputies Is Precarious

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday)—An-
other assault on the government, in
which Andrew Lefebvre, who has just
resigned from the War Ministry is
expected to take part, is being pre-
pared. Although the Leygues Cabinet
was not overthrown yesterday, it was
extremely shaken and nobody expects
the smallest of its satisfaction. By
300 votes to 230, the resolution ex-
pressing confidence was carried, but
with the preliminary votes relative to
phrases to be incorporated in the final
resolution, it was several times "touch
and go."

The motion indeed means nothing,
incorporating clauses appealing now to
one side now to the other. Nearly all
the members who voted disapproved
of something or other in the text.
For over three hours there was a
battle over phrases. The government
is assailed by both the Left and the
Right, and with the disintegration of
the Bloc National, can count upon no
solid majority.

The resolution would base the policy
of the Chamber of Deputies on the
election of November last year, that is,
on the policy of the Bloc National,
anti-reformist, reactionary, and with
certain leanings. But Mr. Leygues,
while consenting to embody the phrase
about the November election, refused
to be bound by the Bloc National, de-
claring that it was not only the Bloc
National but the whole of the cham-
bers which was then elected.

Thus, while the motion reproves
Socialist doctrines and Bolshevist
propaganda, it also condemns Clerical
Reaction and intrigues. It declares for
the President-elect, gave the Y. M. C.
A. building at Marion, Ohio. Joseph
Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, has
been an officer of the Y. M. C. A. in
his own state, and was active in
Y. M. C. A. work during the war. Sen-
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in the right direction.

TOWNER HYGIENE BILL DENOUNCED

Possibilities of Abuses If Measure
Is Enacted Are Appalling,
Opponent of Medical Plans
Tells Congressional Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Possibilities and probabilities of
abuses in the case of H. R. 10,925, the
Towner bill appropriating \$16,480,000
for maternity and infant hygiene, are
"simply appalling," according to H. B.
Anderson, secretary of the Citizens
Medical Reference Bureau, who ap-
peared before the Committee on Inter-
state and Foreign Commerce of the
House of Representatives yesterday in
opposition to the bill.

Mr. Anderson charged that the bill
is in line with efforts being made for
the establishment of a national de-
partment of health, and that its pro-
ponents admitted as much. All told,
he said, about \$250,000,000 is asked
for various health measures. He con-
tended that no proof could be ad-
vanced that any saving of life would
result from the measure.

"The argument which is usually ad-
vanced for carrying on work of this
character by the government is that
the government has police power and
can enforce alleged health measures
upon the people, while a private agency
cannot," said Mr. Anderson; "but that
is all the more reason why the prac-
tice of medicine should be a private
function instead of a public function.
We are not here to attack any medical
theory or practice as such, but we
are opposed to making any one system
of healing compulsory."

I do not believe any of you wish
to be led into a trap. But if this bill
is allowed to pass, whether the ap-
propriation be cut down to \$100,000
or \$50,000, it leaves the door wide
open for advocates of the so-called
France bill for a national department
of health to come in and say that by
passing this bill you have approved
extending state aid for the employ-
ment of physicians for public aid. The
contention would then be raised that
you should not stop with extending
federal aid for maternity care, but
should go further and appropriate
\$48,000,000, as provided in the De-
partment of Health bill introduced by
Senator France, for state aid for tu-
berculosis hospitals and sanatoria.

Then a little later they would no
doubt tell you that \$48,000,000 is only
a drop in the bucket to what they
need, and ask for many times that
amount. Then others would contend
that you should not stop with provid-
ing federal aid for maternity care and
tuberculosis cases, but should provide
millions upon millions of dollars for
the care and treatment of cases of
cancer, heart disease, etc., until it
would not be long before requests
were made for many hundreds of mil-
lions of dollars annually and perhaps
billions of dollars annually.

"The bill now before you is too far-
reaching in its effects and too danger-
ous in its possibilities and probabili-
ties to allow it to become a law."

Samuel Salomon of Washington,
representing the New York Vivisection
Society and the Washington Sa-
vian Society, and the Humane Regulation
of Animals, and Mrs. George M. Ken-
yon of St. Paul, Minnesota, also op-
posed the bill.

Woolwine Stand Deplored

Los Angeles Clergymen Criticize
Attack on Christian Science

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California—The
position taken by Thomas L. Wool-
wine, district attorney, threatening
prosecution on manslaughter charges
of parents of children who may pass
away while under the care of non-
medical practitioners, is deplored in
a statement just made by Reynold E.
Blight, pastor of the Church of the
People.

"Attacks on religious organizations
are somewhat out of date," says Mr.
Blight, "and it is most regrettable
that Mr. Woolwine has permitted his
office to be placed in the position of
antagonism to Christian Science. The
average citizen, of whom I am one,
who is not affiliated with any religious
denomination, is rather inclined to
look with the utmost toleration upon
all religious sects. Liberty of con-
science has been won at heartbreaking
sacrifice by our forefathers, and in
this year when the whole nation
is celebrating the landing of the Pil-
grim Fathers it seems a strange irony
of fate that American citizens must
protest against the use of the police
power in the suppression of a relig-
ious practice, clearly recognized by
law and approved by the courts of
many states. So long as the cus-
toms of a denomination are not con-
trary to public morals, any arbitrary
curtailment of the liberties of the ad-
herents of that denomination is
clearly a violation of the constitu-
tional right of religious freedom."

"California's medical practice act
specifically recognizes 'as legitimate
healing by prayer. This is common
sense, good Americanism, good re-
ligion and is in perfect harmony with
an unbroken tradition of Anglo-
American jurisprudence. Uncounted
millions believe there is more efficacy
in prayer than in all the drugs or
potions ever compounded."

"Here again, the average citizen is
inclined to view the whole subject
with toleration. His own observation
and experience shows him that no
medical school has a monopoly of the
successes, and when he sees the in-
creasing number of successful treat-
ments by prayer, and when the law
specifically states that such treat-
ments are permitted, he is consider-
ably mystified by the persistent efforts
to prevent such treatments."

SITUATION AT FIUME
BECOMES WARLIKE

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The sit-
uation at Fiume is approaching a cri-
sis. Gabriel d'Annunzio, after offi-
cially rejecting the Treaty of Rapallo
in his reply to General Cavaglia, and
stating that he would resist to the
end, has now declared Fiume to be in
a state of war. In his proclamation
he calls upon the population to do
their duty and adds the warning that
anyone speaking against him will be
liable to be shot. General Cavaglia's
ultimatum to Gabriel d'Annunzio was
due to expire at 6 o'clock on Tuesday
evening and he has now issued three
proclamations to the legionary forces
at Fiume giving them 48 hours in
which to clear out of the city.

TRIESTE, Italy (Wednesday)—Gen-
eral Cavaglia today issued the fol-
lowing appeal to the citizens of
Fiume:

"The Treaty of Rapallo, approved
by the Chambers and signed by the
King, is today Italian law. The mili-
tary command which presides over
you refuses defiantly to recognize and
apply it and maintains an attitude
hostile to Italy, characterized by acts
of violence. Inasmuch as this
grievous question cannot be pro-
longed without serious danger to the
honor, security and life of Italy in
all their phases, the royal govern-
ment has ordered me to declare a
blockade, effective from the evening
of December 21.

"Citizens, your indescribable suffer-
ings must end; there must be an end.
The Italian Government only awaits
your return to a state of full liberty
to carry to you all the aid and support
you need to reestablish your pros-
perity. Back up the government with
your potent voice in the aims it seeks
by this indispensable measure of
blockade. You are able to be heard
by the commandant (of Fiume). In-
duce him to spare to Italy the deplora-
ble event of fraternal conflict. Get
him in his great heart to find the force
of will to obey the command of the
fatherland."

PREMIER DECLARES AGAINST CHANGING TREATY OF SEVRES

Mr. Lloyd George Favors Re-
taining Friendship of Greece
and Leaving Turks to Nego-
tiate With the Nationalists

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Thurs-
day)—In replying to the demands
made in the House of Commons last
night that the treaty of Sevres should
be modified and that the British Gov-
ernment ought to approach Mustafa
Kemal, the Turkish Nationalist, and
march hand in hand with the French
in this matter, Mr. Lloyd George
sprung a surprise on the House by
stating that Mustafa Kemal had been
approached by the Turkish Govern-
ment of Constantinople, and he was
now on his way to the Turkish capital.
The British Government could not go
behind the only de jure government of
Turkey and, without its consent, nego-
tiate with Kemal, who was in revolt
against the government, said the Pre-
mier.

These two parties came to terms,
the British Government would then be
in a position to discuss matters with
the real representatives of the whole
of Turkey, instead of negotiating, as
was suggested, with a mutinous gen-
eral in Asia Minor. Early in this year
it was represented that Kemal had an
overwhelming force, but it was scatted
by the Greek troops without the
slightest difficulty. What was the
proposal now?—asked the Prime Min-
ister. Was it suggested that the British
should make an attack upon the
Greeks and send a fleet and army there-
to drive them out of Smyrna and put
back Turkish rule there?

The majority of the population
there was Greek, and many of the
Greeks in Smyrna were Muhammad-
dars. While the Greeks had done
much to fill the British with resent-
ment at their recent action, they did
not know the whole facts and there
might be explanations. It was very
difficult for one country to judge the
politics of another. He was all for
peace with Asia Minor and for treat-
ing the Turks fairly, and if there was
any proposition to make—he was will-
ing to discuss it.

The Mediterranean, continued Mr.
Lloyd George, was vital to Britain.
They wanted the friendship of the
Greek people—people whose friend-
ship was vital to the British in that
part of the world. The fact that
Kemal and the Bolsheviks were each
seeking control over Azerbaijan was
producing a state of conflict between
them. The old secular struggle be-
tween the Turks and the Russians
was developing in that area. These
were factors of which they ought to
wait and see the development.

The Premier begged the House of
Commons and the British public not
to be rushed into tearing up treaties
which took a great deal of reflection,
and which were vital to the British
Empire, and into restoring those con-
ditions which very nearly proved fatal
to the British people in the great war,
from which they had emerged.

Attitude of Allies

Entente, It Is Said, Would Lose by
Hostility to Greece

The following article on Greece had
been written specially for The Christian
Science Monitor by one who, possessing
an intimate acquaintance with Near East
affairs, is regarded as an authority upon
the subject.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—On the eve of the referendum
in Greece on the subject of the return
of Constantinople to Athens, the well-
wishers of Greece trembled at the
threats of France and Italy to revise
the Treaty of Sevres to the advantage
of the Turks. The Greeks paid little
attention to the threats. Mr. Rallis,
the Premier, declared that the Allies
would not dare do such a thing. The
expulsion of Greece from Smyrna
would be the signal for a general Mus-
solinian move against the French in
Syria, and against the British in Mes-
opotamia. British and French prestige
in the East would have suffered an
irreparable blow. England and France
would have been interpreted either as
fearing the power of the monarch of a
secondary state or as yielding before
the invincible forces of rebellious
Kemal, the champion of an independent
Mussolinian world.

Mr. Bonar Law's logic exerted a
cooling influence over the fervent
French sensibilities. He refused to
turn his eyes away from the actual
difficulties confronting the application
of the Franco-Italian scheme for driv-
ing the Greeks from Smyrna. "How
are we to drive the Greeks from
Smyrna?" asked Mr. Bonar Law.

The first Franco-Italian threat failed
to be carried out. The Greeks were,
therefore, justified in concluding that
the second threat—that if Constantin-
ople returned to Greece, France, and
perhaps the other Allies, would recall
their ministers, from Athens—was
mere pyrotechnics.

Mere Bombast

The King is at Athens, and the sec-
ond French threat seems to have
proved a mere bombast. Italy refuses
to recall its minister, and Great Brit-
ain is not willing to take hasty ac-
tion which may exasperate the Greeks
more and serve the allied interests
less.

Constantine, then, may remain the
King of the Greeks, and the Allies may

reconcile themselves with the new situation, convinced that Constantine can no more hurt the Allies with his reputed pro-German inclinations than can the notorious pro-German, Mr. Gollit of Italy.

So far, then, the Greeks have escaped two dangers: the revision of the Turkish Treaty, and the rupture of diplomatic relations with the Allies. The third threat is economic boycott. The Greeks laugh at it. They declare it is humbug.

An Economic Boycott

England and France are heavy investors in Greece. Apart from the loans to the government, there are the numerous and profitable concessions made to British and French capital in the new provinces of Greece. An economic boycott would result in inevitable bankruptcy in Greece, and the sufferers from it would be the governments of France and England, as well as British and French capital. British and French trade has taken the place of German and Austrian trade in Greece. The Greeks have been and will be the buyers of European manufactures from nearly all the countries in the Near and Middle East. To boycott the Greeks economically is to force France and England to destroy their best agents in the Near East.

What advantage to France and England would result from a policy of unfriendliness to the Greeks? When a people refuses to be intimidated even by the prospects of its own ruin, there is nothing that cogent allied policy can do but to allow Greek affairs to shape themselves.

Coercion causes resistance. The Allies cannot fear Constantine as present, if he were as pro-German as Mr. Gollit. The less France tries to bully the Greeks, the greater the hopes for a speedy fall of Constantine.

An Insecure Dynasty

The Greek dynasty is very insecurely established upon the throne of Greece. The Greeks have never felt much reverence for crowns. But until the recent referendum, the crown was at least irrefragable and as such immune from the capricious changes of popular likes or dislikes which made the Greek cabinets so ephemeral. Now, however, the crown has been deprived of the irresponsibility which protected it from the voice of the people. Constantine was elected King. Constantine may be voted down from the throne. He came back to Athens because the tide of public opinion turned against Mr. Venizelos. But the tide of political fortunes will bring Mr. Venizelos back into power through a popular vote. And the vote which will bring him back to Greece will drive Constantine out of Greece. The throne of Greece has been delivered to the will of the majority. Today Constantine is king by the will of the majority; tomorrow he will be an exile by the vote of the majority.

Such has been the service rendered to the Greek dynasty of Constantine by those who pretend to take all chances in order to bring him back to Greece. They have made the work of the anti-dynasts infinitely easier by submitting the majority of the throne to the will of a reckless majority. There is only one way in which Constantine or his dynasty can be firmly established on the throne of Greece: Constantine must abdicate and leave the throne to Prince George. Constantine is elected King. Crown Prince George will inherit the kingdom and will not be subject to the will of the majority. He will be accepted by the Allies, and by all parties in Greece.

Constantine's Alternatives

Constantine may realize these things and save his dynasty by sacrificing himself, or he may decide to remain on the throne until the majority of the Greeks turn against him, when he and all his must leave Greece forever.

If he decides to abdicate, he must do so very soon. If he decides to stay at Athens, he will not be King for long before the tide will turn against him. In either case, the Allies can achieve their own end—the expulsion of Constantine—if they allow events to shape themselves in Greece. But if they bring pressure to bear upon the Greeks, Constantine may remain on the Greek throne longer than he should. Keeping hands off the Greeks is the best policy for the Allies. Let the Greeks rule their own affairs. They will find their way out of their illusions easier and quicker.

EARLY CLOSING IS ORDERED IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Orders issued by Charles FitzMerris, chief of police, will close all public resorts in the city and cause any citizens on the streets after 2 a. m. to be the object of possible scrutiny by the police. Lawlessness in the city has made the ruling necessary as a measure in the effort of the police department to curb crime. Unemployment is assigned as one of the chief reasons for the prevalence of crime.

"By almost doubling the number of policemen on the street, by abolishing squads and giving the captains full power to assign their patrolmen and choose their detectives, I have committed my preliminary plans to reduce crime in Chicago," the chief said.

Now the captains and the force in general have a chance to win the confidence of the people of Chicago. I have ordered them to close every cabaret, poolroom or other place where criminals congregate, at 1 a. m."

PORT ACTIVITIES INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Portland News Office

PORTLAND, Maine—Increasing commercial activity is shown in port statistics of this city compiled by the Portland Chamber of Commerce, which find that 17 trans-Atlantic steamships cleared from Portland between November 29 and December 16, carrying a total freight of 80,975 cargo tons. The destinations of the vessels were in Spain, France, Great Britain, Belgium, Greece, Italy, and Holland.

GERMAN SURPRISE AT ALLIED DEMAND

Latest Reports of Large Sum to Be Exacted by Entente at Brussels Is Received With Concern by Press in Berlin

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin
BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—The reports printed in London indicating that the entente proposes to demand 265,000,000 gold marks in annual payments extending over 42 years came as an unpleasant shock for Berlin. The reports in the entente press for the past few days had led to the hope that the entente was now ready to outline a reparations policy taking account of Germany's economic exhaustion, and moderating or postponing payments accordingly.

While the newspapers had warned against optimistic conclusions from the outspoken recognition of the straightforwardness of the German delegates' elucidations of the financial situation, telegraphed here two days ago, they were unprepared for hearing that the entente's demands were still so exorbitant. Press utterances are to the effect that the sum stated is far in excess of Germany's ability and the hope is expressed that the German delegates will reject it without further discussion.

Some papers think that France has been merely playing a petty game for position by praising the German delegates and indicating the probability of reaching an agreement, only later, after raising the reparations claims, to throw the blame upon Germany for failure to reach a common ground. One comment is that the publication in The London Times, which has been often used for pushing French interests, can only have a disturbing effect upon further proceedings at Brussels.

Allies Change Methods

London Times News Service
BRUSSELS, Belgium (Wednesday)—The present session was brought to a conclusion this afternoon. Two sittings were held. At the morning session Leon Delacroix, of Belgium, informed the German delegates of the intentions of the conference to suspend work for a fortnight, during which the allied delegates in charge of the various subjects would keep in touch with the respective German experts. Charles Bergmann, of Germany, replied that the German experts would do their best to facilitate this work. The conference will reconvene on January 10.

It is apparently agreed among the Allies that a limit has been reached in direct taxation, as at present imposed in Germany. It is becoming clear that the capacity of Germany to pay in relation to taxation will be found to lie in the direction of customs and excise, rather than in levies of capital which would have the treble disadvantage of being non-recurring, of driving capital abroad, and of checking the production.

Side by side with these projects for promoting revenue from taxation, the Allies ask for information upon Germany's export and import figures, which have hitherto, as the German delegates themselves admitted, been available only in a rather unreliable form.

A further step is to be made in the interest of revenue by an inquiry into the present total number of state employees, compared with 1913, especially distinguishing those employed on posts and railways, whose demands are responsible for the increase of from 18,000,000,000 to 20,000,000,000 marks in this year's German budget.

The bulk of the detail should be easily forthcoming in the period between now and January 10. If this anticipation should prove correct, the indemnity scheme should soon begin to assume its final form.

SECRETARY COLBY TALKS ON EXCHANGE

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil—Speaking at a reception here yesterday by the North American Chamber of Commerce, Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State of the United States, said the question of exchange had grown out of conditions of the world war and was a matter of economic equilibrium which could not be solved in a day. He declared that this problem which is agitating Brazil at present is also presenting difficulties in the continent to the north. Senator Alfredo Ellis, in his address of welcome to Mr. Colby, when the latter visited the Senate on Wednesday, made special reference to the Monroe Doctrine. "To your great nation as the older brother of the 17 republics of the New World was reserved the hard task of watching over the liberty and safety of the whole family," Senator Ellis said. "That program was defined and known throughout the world as the Monroe Doctrine. Even now, faithful to the old doctrine, the American people continue to maintain it instead of accepting the rules of the league of the European nations."

VETERANS OPPOSE MENNONITE INFLUX

JACKSON, Mississippi—Protest against the proposed migration of 40,000 Mennonites from Manitoba to southern Mississippi was telegraphed to the State Department and Mississippi members in Congress yesterday by the Mississippi division of the American Legion. The message quoted a resolution opposing the proposed movement on the ground that the Mennonites "are undesirable."

"The Mennonites were conscientious objectors during the war, the resolution said, and it was declared that they stayed at home 'while Canada was being bled white in the trenches' and that they taught 'only the Ger-

man language in their schools and in many other respects are unfit to live on American soil."

Dispatches from Manitoba said that the Mennonites had made an agreement for the purchase of 125,000 acres of land in Mississippi, and that the Mississippi governor had promised religious and educational freedom. H. A. Emerson of Yellow Pine, Alabama, heading an American syndicate, conferred with H. M. Klaussen, representing Manitoba Mennonites, and he agreed to sell the land at \$18 an acre and extended an option on 100,000 acres additional until next March, a Winnipeg newspaper said. It added that 100,000 acres of Mennonite holdings in the Swift current District in Manitoba had been sold to French-Canadian buyers.

DELAY IN RUSSIAN TRADE EXPLAINED

Questions of Security for Russian Gold in Britain and Cessation of Propaganda to Be Settled Before Opening of Trade

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—The trade agreement with Russia seems as far as ever from being concluded, according to a statement made by Sir Robert Horne in the House of Commons last night. While the British Government detested and loathed the practices of Bolshevism, he said, they could not destroy it by isolating Russia. The only way to keep Bolshevism out would be by bringing Russia and the Russian people under the civilizing influences of the rest of the world, and they could not do that in any better way than by beginning to enter into trade and commerce with them.

As a matter of fact, Russia had got no commodities to trade with, and if Russia sent gold to Britain to pay for new debts, there still remained the right of any British citizen who was a creditor of the Russian Government to arrest any gold or goods sent from Russia to Britain and so to the courts and claim to have them applied to the satisfaction of his debts.

If the Russian Government was a de facto government, recognized by the British Government, he was advised that British creditors would not be entitled to do this. It was not possible to grant to Russia concessions in Britain, which she asked, which would amount to abrogating the rights of British citizens to have recourse to a law which they had had through countless generations.

Propaganda Difficulty

Sir Robert reminded the House that one of the conditions laid down by the British Government in June was that propaganda inimical to British interests should cease, and the obligation was reciprocal. As far as the mechanism for working the trade went, he thought that no difficulty had arisen, nor was there any difference of opinion as to the duration of the agreement. They were agreed that if either side violated the terms of the agreement it would cease to operate, and also that, after six months, it could be denounced on either side.

One of the outstanding issues between the two countries was as to what should be done about propaganda. Most active propaganda had been found organized in Russia, and hostile to British interests, which had been going on in Persia, Afghanistan and India. This propaganda, if allowed to continue, was likely to bring more war instead of peace. The British Government had put it to the Russian Government that this propaganda should cease at once. For weeks he had tried to get an assurance on this question, but so far the government had not received any acceptance of its demand. To the knowledge of the British Government, the Russian Government was financing some of this propaganda at the present time, but he had reason to hope that the stipulation that this propaganda must cease would be accepted.

Hopeful View Taken

Despite all these difficulties, he believed that the negotiations would still have a satisfactory issue. If that was not the case, then the British trader would, nevertheless, be free to trade with Russia at his own risk, but he hoped it would be possible to make this agreement, because it would bring about, not only facilities for trade, but conditions of peace under which alone the prosperity of trade could really be obtained.

WHISKY RING MEN ARE FOUND GUILTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The conviction of Harry Broloski of the San Francisco whisky ring, registers a victory for the federal prohibition officials in their avowed purpose of destroying bootlegging in this city. Harry Broloski and Douglas Newton, his chief assistant, are found guilty of conspiracy to defeat the Volstead act. Federal Judge Maurice T. Dooling of the United States District Court has denied Broloski a new trial and has given him the maximum sentence of two years at McNeil Island and a fine of \$10,000. Newton received the same term of imprisonment and \$5000 fine. Their bail has been increased to \$15,000. Pending an appeal of Broloski's attorney, Hugo Asher, a stay of execution of 20 days was granted. At the trial the fact was established that Hugo Asher was present at the conference which was the inception of the conspiracy charged, and was the custodian of the \$12,000 protection fund paid to Broloski by a wholesale liquor dealer.

PROPOSED LARGE LOAN TO GERMANY

Obstacles in the Way of Serious Consideration by the United States—German People, It Is Argued, Would Not Benefit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Proposals for a \$1,000,000,000 loan from the United States to Germany have not thus far attracted the serious attention of the United States Government. It was authoritatively learned yesterday, and, before any consideration of such a project is given, the German Government will be required to obtain assurances from the reparations commission that it will recognize the priority of such a loan over the reparations claims, a contingency thought remote.

William Wallace Braner of New York is said to have been most in public notice through plans for a German loan. He is not well-known in official circles, but has conferred with certain officials, including Norman H. Davis, acting Secretary of State. Representatives of the farming interest in this country are said also to have advocated a loan to Germany in order to find markets for the products, but to have received scant encouragement. The difficulty of the situation is, in the view of prominent officials, that any loan to Germany would merely increase the ability of Germany to make reparations and that priority of the loan over the reparations claims would therefore be essential. Germany would be expected to raise the question, if it comes up at all; since the United States will not take the initiative.

Obstacles in the Way of a Loan

The lack of an accredited representative of the German Government in this country, and the technical state of war existing between Germany and the United States, were obstacles in the way of negotiating such a loan, it was said. Should a loan to Germany be authorized, it would merely benefit certain owners of raw materials, whereas for the majority of the people the result would be increased taxes or a food issue, and, in any event, an increase in the price of foodstuffs. Under the circumstances, the proposal is hardly looked upon with favor.

Germany, according to one high authority, already owes much more than can possibly be paid, and the loan would merely increase the first mortgage and establish a second mortgage. The only security in the United States against such a loan would be the amount of German property taken over by the alien property custodian, which has formerly been cut down to about \$300,000,000. There is a feeling in certain official circles that private property already in the hands of the United States government, which has been treated with too little regard during the war, and that Congress, following long-established precedent, will return the money to Germany.

Efforts were made at the Peace Conference, it was said, to induce the United States to put the German property seized in this country into the general pool, but this the United States resolutely refused to do. However, this government is entitled, if it chooses to do so, to subtract whatever claims it has against Germany from this alien property already in custody when it signs the Peace Treaty.

Germany's Indebtedness

According to the provisions of that instrument, the Allies must, by May, 1921, determine the amount of Germany's indebtedness under the various categories of reparations. Estimates as to the amount Germany will be required to pay have ranged about \$25,000,000,000, but the Allies have not sent engineers and experts into Germany, as they originally intended, and the fixing of the sum will therefore have to be rather arbitrary. It is pointed out that in 1913, Germany's best year, the balance of trade of the empire, visible and invisible, was only \$500,000,000, representing income from investments abroad, shipping, cables, marine insurance and other enterprises, as well as exports. Now, however, practically everything that might make it possible for Germany to pay the reparations claims—the German shipping, cables and the like—have been taken away, and payment will be almost impossible. Great Britain, it is understood, favors a fixed sum in reparations, but in France, where the German reparations constitute a political question, no sum apparently will be fixed. At best, the German payments can be made only over a period of about 30 years, or interest will make impossible any inroads on the principal. An indemnity of \$10,000,000,000, extended over that term, would mean at total payment of some \$25,000,000,000.

Question of Markets

Danger lies ahead of the allied governments in too severe measures to make Germany pay, in the opinion of experts here, for, even if Germany undertakes work and production on a large scale, a market must be found

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for German goods, and such markets would compete with those of Great Britain and the United States. In short, by forcing Germany to under-take high speed and low cost production, practically enslaving German workers, goods might be dumped on other countries, but the result would be unemployment and impoverishment of American and British workers. In short, the more insistent the demand for reparations, the more the working classes of all countries, whether victorious or vanquished, will lose by the war. Germany would also have to stop importation of luxuries, thereby stopping trade with France.

Europe also over the United States—\$10,000,000,000, which can be paid only by shipping goods or gold to this country. Collection in goods would mean dumping European products here, a period of extravagance and a reduction of efficiency and production.

Had Germany been allowed to retain its shipping, in the opinion of an expert here, payments of principal and interest totaling \$25,000,000,000 could be made in 30 years, but all proposals of this nature have been shouted down by European politicians.

ATTACK MADE ON "DRY SHIP" RULING

New York Ship Operators Seek to Have Restrictions Modified—Grounds Stated on Which the Decision Was Based

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—No one will travel on "dry ships," and, therefore, the United States can have no merchant marine, so far as passenger traffic is concerned, is a statement that has been used for all that it is worth ever since the United States went dry officially. The latest move to obtain a modification of restrictions due to the national prohibition law took the form of a conference here between a delegation of ship operators from New York headed by P. A. S. Franklin, president of the International Mercantile Marine, with Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue Meyer, participated in also by a representative of the Shipping Board.

It was said yesterday that the subject of jurisdiction on the high seas was seriously considered, but that no definite decision was reached. While liquor supporters will continue to urge the resumption of this practical line of business, it is believed that the government officials will be slow to take any action which might seem to approve an evasion of the law. As one of them said yesterday, "It is sometimes better to respect the status quo and not try to stir up anything." The talk about no one traveling on "dry ships" is too reminiscent of statements regarding what would happen to hotels and business generally if prohibition went into effect, to be thoroughly convincing.

While the entire matter is considered too delicate for open discussion, the shipping men are known to have been stirred to action by the recent opinion of the Department of Justice, W. L. Frierson, the assistant Attorney-General, who gave the opinion to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, said that it had been legally decided that a vessel registered as a vessel of the United States is, in many respects, considered as a portion of its territory and persons on board are protected and governed by the laws of the country to which the vessel belongs. "It follows," said Mr. Frierson, "that persons on an American vessel, wherever that vessel may be, are governed by the laws of the United States."

HAWAIIAN AIRPLANE PLANS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—In accordance with instructions received recently from the War Department to proceed with proposed improvements and expansion at Luke Field, the local airport, the Hawaiian department of the army is assembling a vast quantity of building material at the main base of Oahu's aerial station preparatory to starting the \$600,000 building approved recently at Washington. At the last session of Congress \$1,300,000 was appropriated for the air service in Hawaii, to include development for both heavier and lighter than air units.



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CREDIT EXTENSION DECLARED UNSOUND

Secretary Houston of the Treasury Advises Against Revival of War Finance Corporation—Adverse Effect on Securities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The position of the Treasury Department in regard to the necessity for trenchment and the consequent inadvisability of reviving the War Finance Corporation, of extending credits to Germany, or of otherwise committing the government to the raising of more money, is not altered, David F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury, yesterday made known to the Finance Committee of the United States Senate. Moreover, the Secretary asserted that the continued discussion of so many proposals entailing action by the Treasury is affecting adversely all of the leading government securities. Last spring, when efforts were made to get the same kind of action, a decline set in; during the comparative lull of succeeding months it was less apparent; now that efforts are renewed to get measures through Congress which, if effective, would make it necessary for the government to borrow more money, a perceptible effect upon securities is again noticeable.

Economic Line Marked

Mr. Houston refuses to be swayed from the stand that he has consistently maintained that the Treasury should not go into a business which should properly be handled by private enterprise, and that if it is not being prosecuted by private concerns it is because there is no profit in it for them and there would be none for the government. Moreover, he insists that the statement that American exports are falling off is not justified by figures. On the contrary, he declared that they are increasing, as customs receipts show. Agricultural products are, however, not being taken so freely. He pointed out that they could not be forced upon Europe, which was not buying these for the very good reason that it was producing more, and that the markets of Argentina and Australia, where agricultural products, especially meats, can be obtained at prices under those of American exporters, are opening up.

In the last three calendar years the world has taken \$22,000,000,000 of American goods, and has sent \$12,000,000,000. That has been partially offset, but there is still a balance of \$4,000,000,000 due the United States, in addition to the \$10,000,000,000 owed on account of the war. How is this country to increase this indebtedness unless it gives or lends directly to Europe, is the practical question. A commission is proposed to study what the various countries want to buy and can pay for. That, the Treasury believes, would be of practical assistance in promoting foreign trade.

Subterfuge Opposed

The revival of the War Finance Corporation, it is said, would be only the shifting of financing to the government, and more bonds or certificates would have to be issued. The Secretary will oppose the reestablishment of a war agency or the plunging of the government into banking business to do this. He is also opposed to all plans on the part of various persons and organizations to use the government to raise prices at a time when there are world-wide falling prices.

The Treasury is also opposed to funding the floating debt, on the theory that it would lose the people more in the end, and would, meanwhile, affect adversely every government security. While believing that

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the people of the country can make no better investment than in paying for good government, taxes must be wisely appropriated and expended. In working out the readjustment of taxation, Mr. Houston favors a progressive system of taxation, the laying of taxes on equality of sacrifice or ability to bear them. He is not opposed to a selected sales tax based largely on luxuries, but is opposed to the sales tax as a substitute for profits tax.

Tariff Plan Criticized
It is understood that the scheme for raising more revenue by a high tariff does not commend itself to the Treasury, which holds that it will be difficult to increase foreign business if at the same time Europeans are prohibited from paying in the only way they can by sending their own commodities.

"The problems confronting this government in the field of finance are no insuperable, but they are difficult," Secretary Houston told the Senate committee. "They are not as difficult as the financial problems that faced us during the war. At the present time our expenses are running lower and our anticipations as to the tax receipts have kept up."

The Secretary placed the total obligations to be met by the government in the next 2½ years at \$7,500,000,000. "In addition to meeting these obligations," he continued, "we shall, of course, have to finance the government, and I may point out that the estimates for the fiscal year 1920-21 are about \$4,800,000,000 and for the year 1921-22 about \$4,400,000,000 in round numbers. The estimated excess receipts, including the public debt, are about \$880,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, next, and for the following year again about \$554,900,000."

Deficit Is Indicated

"But including the public debt, the deficit at the end of the present fiscal year will approximate \$2,000,000,000, and for the fiscal year 1921-22 it will approximate \$1,500,000,000. It is therefore obvious that if the program is followed and the estimates indicated are approximately correct, we shall go forward into 1922-23 with a deficit of about \$1,500,000,000, and we would face in addition the funding of \$4,250,000,000 in Victory Bonds and War Savings Stamps certificates. At the same time, some sources of our revenue are tending to dry up, and unless something is done to reduce our expenditures we shall have to look about for additional means of carrying on the government, and we realize that there is a growing reluctance on the part of the people to a continuance of high taxes."

Mr. Houston admitted that some of the government estimates now pending before Congress for the maintenance of the departments during the next fiscal year might be subject to reduction. He pointed out that the largest amount was asked for the army and navy, the total for these two departments reaching approximately \$1,600,000,000.

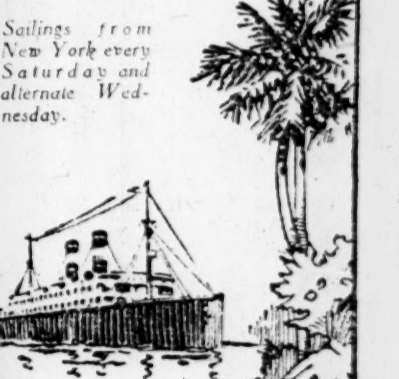
"As to what Congress will deem wise with regard to these estimates is a matter for Congress itself to determine," the Secretary said.

THREED MILLS TO CLOSE

PAWTUCKET, Rhode Island—J. & P. Coats, thread manufacturers, announced yesterday that their mills would be closed from tonight until January 3. About 3500 are employed in the plant.

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Two Little Brown Men

He came in response to our advertisement for a "general house work" (this was prior to the age of specialization), a slim Japanese boy with high color showing through the brown of his round cheeks. When mother asked his name, he looked at her gravely and remarked in Asiatic accents, "Name, George."

"Oh, no," mother pleaded, "I want to know your real name." This evidence of interest was rewarded with a dimpled smile and the information that it was Tomaso. As we found later, his sophisticated countrymen at the employment agency had warned him that American ladies were not patient enough to pronounce Japanese names and did not have time to write checks for cooks with polysyllabic designations and that it was therefore more politic to adopt a short American name with strong patriotic associations, George being the favorite.

Tomaso was always courteous to mother and apparently admired her as an individual, but he was firm in his oriental conviction that if a grapefruit had a larger and a smaller half, the smaller half belonged to the feminine member of the family, and at the stiffest of dinner parties he always served the men first. His love for father and uncle included everything that was theirs, or ever had been. He would have considered it sacrilege to alter any apparel which they had given him, but would engulf his diminutive figure in a suit designed for a portly American, and, exuding satisfaction, trot off to the mission to church.

Sometimes Tomaso had to watch a good dinner dry up while he waited for father to get home from the office. Finally he inquired of mother, "Mr. Page—What he do at office?"

"He is a lawyer," she replied, "Do you know what that is?"

Tomaso looked bewildered for a minute, then his eyes danced and he announced triumphantly, "Ah, I know he holier!" This brief and descriptive summary of the duties of the legal profession became a family byword and when father, in the heat of political or domestic argument, began to raise his voice and adopt in the home circle the technique of the court room, a mirrored "he holier" from some one was generally enough to subdue him.

Like all Orientals Tomaso was a giver of gifts. Whenever a ship came in from Japan he would go down to the dock and come home with strange little sweetish crackers for brother and me, with a painted fan or a lacquer box for mother, and for father perhaps a silk handkerchief in the corner by some Japanese peasant.

In due time Tomaso set forth "on his own." He leased a chicken farm and married a wife of high social standing, for she was the sister of a school teacher. At regular intervals he would make a Sunday afternoon call upon us, dressed in his best—which grew better and better—and bearing gifts of many dozen of eggs.

One day he varied custom by appearing in father's office carrying, in a burlap bag, two live and very vocal chickens. These he left with the astonished office boy, who put them under father's desk, whence to his acute embarrassment they cackled imperfections to discussions of wills and contracts until evening came and he had to carry them home on the street car.

Now Tomaso is, so our Japanese vegetable boy tells us, "big chicken man," with electric lights in his chicken house, a phonograph in his parlor, and three children who read "funny" paper and go to the "movies." He still keeps in touch with us and when during the war, brother was promoted to a captaincy, mother received a prompt letter of congratulation from Tomaso.

I saw Mr. Harry Pace's picture on this morning paper, tell me he has been promoted to Captain. I was very glad indeed when I saw paper. I suppose you and Mr. Pace and Miss Katherine are glad when hear news from him. I am very glad to write you a letter because I can write down half mother I think, but I thought you are mother of him and specially glad he is happy and such promotion so I drop few more writings to express one joy to you.

Assured Scandinavians followed Tomaso to our menage until at length came Uchida. He came on the first day of the month and in an effort to exorcise the prestige which her exalted mother gave him, she ostentatiously a number of checks signed with her name, "Olivia W. Page," to dispense in payment of bills to grocers, milk men and laundry men. This effort was supposed to establish her position as head of the household in his eyes and was rewarded with unbelieved amusement by the family who quoted "East is East, and West is West" and advised her to submit gracefully to the inevitable. She was soon able, however, to give documentary proof of her complete success. Uchida has asked her to assist him with some sentences which he was composing for his English class at night school. As an illustration of the possessive case he had written, "I live at Mrs. Olive's house." This was merely an accident, said the family, but further and un-

mistakable proof was soon given of the position which mother held in the eyes of Uchida.

At holiday time the family consisted of mother, father, and brother. Uchida laid upon the gift table three undesignated packages, two of which contained inexpensive napkin rings and the third a handsome little clock. Father, reminiscent of the days of Tomaso, promptly appropriated the clock and carried it off to his den. Uchida witnessed this scene with inscrutable silence but the next morning father and brother found the napkin rings at their respective places and mother removed the clock to her sitting room in undisputed triumph.

As an added proof of his devotion, when she went on a long trip Uchida wrote her a letter, which, so the stay-at-home said, cost many evenings of research in the English-Japanese dictionary in pursuit of adjectives which would be reassuring to an absent wife and mother. The letter was received immediately after one from father, complaining of the latter's loneliness and sad life without her, and read, in part, as follows:

"Mr. Pace was very strong and joyful, he attending for her office early morning to evening on everyday not



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Tomaso in Sunday best

Sunday. Mr. Harry was exercising typewriter in the front room of upstairs nearly every day or sometimes Mr. Lane Page (Lane was the surname of one of brother's friends, but Uchida always added Page to the name of anyone who was an intimate of the family) come to see Mr. Harry and he take lunch with Mr. Harry and some time take dinner too, for he is allright, pretty good friend for Mr. Harry. Your lovely cats were running cheerfully all around the house on every day and they are looks feeds enough I think. The grass of our garden it was very green and looks allright now. I spend one-third of the house money and I am kept two-thirds of the house money low.

With these buoyant bits of information to comfort her, mother's pleasure in her visit was unalloyed.

After the two years of his quaint and quiet service, it was with deep regret we heard Uchida's announcement that "my friend and I go in restaurant business." He left no address and when we inquired for him afterward at the mission they could find no trace of him. But we have always hoped that he has prospered in the restaurant business and felt confident that his guests would, if we were to meet them, "look feeds enough."

The Roads of London

A complaint has been made against the English that they build for all time when temporary structures would be quite satisfactory for achieving the object in hand. Be this as it may there can be no doubt that the rebuilding of the "permanent way" in Oxford Street, London, from Tottenham Court Road toward Oxford Circus has been done on a very solid basis indeed. Even the conservative engineer in charge has stated that the new foundations will outlast many generations.

The necessity for the work must be admitted, for when the old roadway was laid provision was naturally only made for carrying traffic as it was then known, and not for the ever growing juggernauts which now thunder through the streets of London. The operations have been practically completed, but whilst the work was at its height it formed one of the "sights of London" for the men worked night and day, and in the late hours small crowds would collect and watch the laborers carrying on under the fitful glare of hissing gasoline lamps.

There are many "authorities" who hold statutory powers for taking up the roads in the metropolis: Gas, water, underground telephones and electric lighting concerns, and, owing to lack of coordination, they usually choose different times for their operations. In the case of Oxford Street, however, each authority was consulted and their work was done "in one."

In this connection a successful practical joke was once played on the police by a few students who, clothed in the typical garb of navvies, arrived in Regent Street with barricades, picks and shovels, and calmly proceeded to close up the roadway and remove a few paving blocks. The obliging police immediately diverted the traffic, and, presently, the "laborers" "folded their tents" like the Arabs, and as silently stole away, but left their implements. It was a long time before the ruse was discovered but the police took the joke in good part.

PERUVIAN WEAVING

Pre-Spanish Peru presents perhaps the most fascinating archaeological study to be found the world over. Yet, except to specialists, the details of its wonderful civilizations are little known. This is because it lies outside the range of ordinary history and equally has no place with prehistoric archaeology.

For some years now, however, Americanists have been devoting their energies to the solution of its problems and the time has come when it is of interest to a much wider circle.

At the time of the Spanish conquest the Peruvians, under the mild despotism of the Inca kings, had attained to a degree of culture remarkable not only for its flourishing communities and quite unique social organization, but even more for the perfection to which the arts of peace had been brought. Of these both the ceramic and textile arts had been developed to a degree unapproached in the history of any other primitive people.

But the textile art of the Inca dynasty was only the final expression of a traditional skill in weaving acquired ages before the Incas rose to power.

Legend has it that when the Inca, Manco Capac, in the eleventh century, first settled at Cuzco, his wife taught the women to spin and weave, but it is pretty certain that they learned not a little of their excellent technique from the people of the coastal districts with whom they came into contact. We infer this from a study of the non-Inca fabrics and also from the fact that it was a custom, or rather policy, of the Incas to transfer whole colonies of craftsmen, particularly weavers and metal workers, from the conquered regions to Cuzco, where they were compelled to work for the benefit of the dominant class.

The yarns employed by the Peruvians—cotton and wool of the llama, vicuña and alpaca—have been pronounced by competent judges to be of unsurpassed quality. They were spun with great evenness and dyed with excellent vegetable dyes of such brilliance and permanency that often the fabrics are as fresh and beautiful today as when they first left the loom. In addition to cotton and wool both human hair and fur were (the fiber of a species of maguey) were employed.

These yarns were spun by hand with simple spindles and so dexterously were they manipulated that threads were often produced that would rival the famed spinnings of Dacca or Madras. Numbers of spindles and whorls (the latter of pottery, wood or stone, curiously carved and colored) can be seen in most museums. They have been frequently discovered, together with hobbings of yarn, loose hanks or spools, portions of looms and so forth collected in variously constructed worksheds. The latter are generally of plaited reed-grass, but some are of split reeds held together by cotton threads forming a simple pattern.

Their looms, judging by those which have been so far discovered, were of the most primitive type, yet on these simple frames, with only the rudest mechanical processes to assist them, they evolved their faultless fabrics. Looms have occasionally been found with pieces of unfinished cloth still upon the warps.

While the great majority of specimens are either in piece-form or of a fragmentary nature, yet not infrequently complete garments are found. Of these the tunic and poncho, the essential articles of male attire, are the most prized because, being outer garments of the dominating male, upon them was lavished the most careful and beautiful work. Women's garments—tunic, shawl and girdle—are less decorative, and, like the various hangings, coverlets and mats, cannot compare with the barbaric richness of the ponchos.

There were no tailors' cutters in ancient Peru. The cloth was usually woven of the required size, and if needed pieced together. One of the technical curiosities is cloth having, apparently, a selvage on all four edges. Occasionally quite small pieces were made and afterward sewn together in a patch-work forming patterns of symmetrical design.

It is uncommon to find any but the coarsest of stuffs without at least some decoration, either produced in the weaving or added subsequently.

The most important group is perhaps the tapestries which, in technique, are in many ways remarkably like the well-known Coptic tapestries of Egypt. Like the Copts the Peruvians made extensive use of this method of weaving for their garments and we not only find numerous tapestry borders, bands and corner pieces decorating garments of ordinary weaves, but not infrequently a complete poncho or tunic is entirely woven in this way. Fine tapestries have been found which date from the earliest period of Peruvian history—the old megalithic empire of Tiahuanaco—and if those of the Inca period sometimes exceed them in minuteness they certainly could not surpass them in beauty or pleasure.

Besides the ordinary weaves with patterns formed of stripes, checks and the like, they frequently employed extra warps or wefts to form their patterns. They also wove with consummate skill gauzes of gossamer fineness, brocades, reticulated stuffs, often ornamented with needlework and having all the appearance of clever drawn-thread work) double cloth, the pattern of which is formed by the continual interchange of contrasted weaves, and even pile-knot fabrics. They were familiar with card-weaving, by which method they made patterned bands; fabricated excellent nettings, the finer of which are really worth the name of lace; and embroidered finished fabric with remarkable proficiency using needles of bone, bronze or thorns.

The Incas also employed in extra-

decoration the process known as "reserve-dyeing." This process, still employed in India, consists in certain portions of the cloth being "reserved" by being tied over nails fixed in a board and forming a pattern. When dipped the tied portions remain untouched by the dye and produce the pattern.

Painted cloths are found from the earliest times and though in the older examples the designs are mostly figures of deities, yet in later periods one finds realistic scenes attempted.

A very telling form of decoration was feather-mosaic, a form of embellishment much used for the cloaks and head dresses of high officials in Inca times. The bright feathers of the macaw and other tropical birds were sewn on to a foundation of coarse material producing characteristic designs in yellows, reds and blues.

A well preserved and beautifully worked tunic from Nasca, in the collection of the Victoria and Albert Museum, is formed of a single breadth of stuff of admirably spun cotton and is decorated with broad borders of rich embroidery. The latter is of two styles; one of overcast stitches, closely placed in the line of the well producing an imitation of tapestry, the other repeating the pattern in fishbone-stitch. The colors are wonderfully preserved and form a harmonious blend of yellow and green on a ground of dark red.

Ideally all the designs of all periods must be considered as conventionalized symbolism. Their decorative art, like that of all primitive peoples, was bound up inseparably with religious beliefs. Thus its significance is fundamental and extends, it is probable, to the colors used no less than the forms. There is no such thing as art for art's sake—it is intense sincerity achieving expression as a matter of course, and, being spontaneous, is a potential source of valuable information concerning the life of Old Peru.

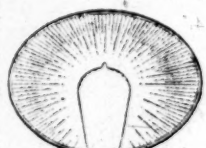
RUNAWAY HATS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Hats that leave their own proper heads and start on a journey of their own choosing are interesting things and amusing. Amusing to me, even when it is my head and my hat, which is a test. Distinctly I remember the hat, gay in color—the first new one in long, the last perhaps in longer—that sailed away one morning in San Francisco, rising and floating and dipping like some brilliant bird, before it swooped to the cobble streets and wheeled its way among the street cars, and motors. I gazed after it, delighted at its vivacity; a feeling that was not shared by the chivalrous stranger who gave chase. When, triumphant, fugitive in hand, he came back in quest of a bare head, he became stern when he caught my expression. "You nearly lost it," he said, coldly.

"The trade winds," I said. But I knew quite well that the wind was only an excuse the hat had seized upon; a means of transportation, as another adventurer takes a train or ship to get him to the place he would go. It is a world curiosity that possesses the things, a nest for experience, a desire to look on life from the standpoint of an umbrella, or a belt or a shoe. To go through the world on a plane five feet six from the ground, or six feet—his luck in the hat shon has held—is not the life for a hat with initiative, as so many of them discover in the restless times of spring and fall, when the wanderlust is in the air. And once having taken the stand for self-determination, a hat has a freedom undreamed of by the head that has worn it. The compelling gesture, augmented when necessary by the brogue of the traffic policeman, puts no compulsion upon it, once it is free. It darts past their feet and in and out among all the vehicles and traffic in the street. It even stops traffic sometimes, as when, just the other day in New York, groups stood tense on a Fifth Avenue corner, and half a dozen machines came to emergency halt, because a woman's hat had chosen to cross the avenue just then.

But the strangest of these hat travels whose trail had crossed mine was the high silk hat that arrived in Greenwich Village at about noon one breezy day. Gay it was, and debonair, though dusty and more than a little battered by the long journey it had obviously made. Not new, nor yet much worn, it had evidently gone the way of conventional silk hats long enough to desire something different; and had sought that something different in the place where many another seeker has. I watched it drifting about the streets for a while, but it was manifestly not satisfied, for soon it was on its way again. Going south, as the birds do, or perhaps only to the Battery.



The Friendly Glow

To the People of Greater Boston:

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston Extends to You Its Holiday Greetings

PLOWED FIELDS AND SEA GULLS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The November rains slanted persistently upon the low, rolling hills which had been seared to the softest, warmest tones of brown and gold by the summer sun. Faint splashes of green sprang up within a few days of that first welcome shower and another drenching followed, which saturated the soil to a depth that pleased the farmer.

A spell of sunshine, and the plows were brought forth, the horses, willingly straining against their collars, toiled out the boundary lines of the field which blanketed the sloping sides and crest of this billowing hill-ranch. Another team, pulling a second plow, came afterward, and as the two sets of plows wound back and forth, up and down, over the stubble, the furrows opened up smoothly, laying the rich, black earth in chocolate-colored ribbons.

The untouched portions of this hill-side ranch contrasted strongly with the plowed surface; already the shimmering of upshooting grasses was noticeable amongst the golden brown of the stubble—with such rapidity does rain and sun affect in the fall the fields of this favored section overlooking the purple waters of San Francisco Bay.

But there was no time for the teamsters to stop and admire the freshly plowed fields, nor the rippling blue of the bay—more rain was predicted and the ground was just in the right condition for plowing. They urged their horses along, for there were 100 acres to be turned over and seeded if the best results were to be obtained from the fall planting.

A third span of horses and plows were requisitioned and the father and two sons arose an hour earlier and worked a half hour later each day, taking advantage of this lull in the storm. The feat was accomplished: from the crest to the foot, and all between spaces, the irregular hillside ranch was plowed and then the harrows were brought into action.

It was a game, and the work took on the semblance of a cleanly-contested engagement—there was zest in the effort to finish that preparation of the rich, saturated earth for the reception of the seed—half in oats and the other half in wheat.

But no. Clouds rolled through the Golden Gate, the rain drifted in, fine as mist, slipping softly over the barrier of coastwise hills. Fortunately it was only a passing shower, more beneficial than otherwise, and in an hour's time the sun was breaking through the veil of fog and clouds. So the seeder was backed out of the shed, sacks of wheat piled into the wagon, three horses harnessed to it and the second son mounted the seat and reined his horses toward the plowed field. The small disc of the seeder parted the soil neatly, deposited the kernels of wheat in a thin, golden stream and immediately the layer of life-giving earth closed in over this deposit—the warmth and moisture soon to begin its germinating properties.

The lad driving the three-horse seeder kept his eyes keenly alert upon the wheel ruts of his last round, guiding the inside horse carefully so that no ground would be double seeded and none skipped. He whistled a lilting tune, the sun

wheeling low and the short day almost half finished. A flock of black birds flew some distance in the rear of the seeder, seeking the grains of wheat which chanced to remain uncovered. The birds whirled and bickered over this fine feast, their noisy demonstration attracting other birds from far and near. Meadow larks caroled from the swaying stalks of dried mullen; crows cawed from a respectful distance.

A sea gull, hovering in the wake of a slow-moving ferry boat en route to Napa, sighted the rural activities upon this rolling hill ranch. Whether impelled by curiosity or goaded by hunger, the gull deserted the ship and with strong, gracefully agile wings, headed for the plowed and harrowed field. A second gull, a third, and eventually a great flock of these air birds joined the first one. There were throaty cries, shrill calls and a regular chorus of bird chatter accompanying the swiftly winging stampede toward the seeder silhouetted on the crest of the low hill.

The lad halted his team, attracted by this oncoming cloud of sea gulls and puzzled, at first, as to what was bringing them inland. He was not left long in doubt, for with swooping, scuttling dives, the horde of sea gulls bore down upon the bickering blackbirds, routed them completely and with clamorous excitement cleaned the visible grains of wheat from the dark earth.

The youth waved his hat and shouted at the gulls. They merely retreated a few paces and began their gleaming afresh.

The father, making his turn with the harrow, halted alongside his son and watched the antics of the gulls for a few moments. He listened to his boy's protests, smiled understandingly and said:

"A pretty sight and nothing to worry about, son. What they get amounts to little or nothing. Besides, it's just surface seed, and wouldn't be firmly rooted anyway."

And off drove the farmer, contented and optimistic, while son chattered to his horses and with many an admiring backward glance at the active gulls, now proceeding happily with the sowing of the golden grain.

Saturday Night About Town

A grandfatherly man wistfully listening to check phonograph records in a five and ten-cent store.

Two figures, silhouetted against the frosted glass window of a Y. M. C. A., lost in concentration over a game on a table between them.

A Negro with a doll's blonde-thatched head sticking out of the frayed pocket of his coat.

Two freckle-faced boys with noses flattened against a window behind which a man in a white apron and stiff cap fries doughnuts.

A handful of Salvation Army officers with their brave banners and discordant music gathering on the steps of a marble bank.

A lost puppy rushing eagerly along crowded sidewalks.

A hurdy-gurdy grinding out the "Marsellaise" in the wrong key.

Two children in white, sleeping suits sitting before a hearth fire behind unshaded windows, with a shaggy dog between them.

A burst of chimes.

Saturday night's Sunday papers.

The warning rush of fire engines.

The toll of midnight.

THE KATYDID

Should you be of adventurous mold, not satisfied with a description of "this testy little dogmatist's" manner of saying that "undisputed thing in such a solemn way"—even suppose you find a book that dares go into detail on this point—you can look into the matter yourself. First catch your katydid, not too easy in daylight, more difficult at night, for though a tree may be full of the disputants on a warm autumn evening, they cease bickering immediately one sets foot on the turf below or touches the trunk.

Not only can you see just "how it's done" by taking a katydid in your hands, but you can produce the call yourself by manipulating the larger pair of wings. By so doing this minute phonograph will play its staccato record, and with such an unexpected and startling distinctness that you are likely to drop him from your fingers in surprise. To play a brand new musical instrument so successfully the first time is most unlooked for; but the technique required is merely to rub the delicate disk at the base of one of the outer wings over the disk on the other. Clear and sharp comes the accusatory "Katydid!"

The pretty effect can be imagined when at night a grove full of these tree "grasshoppers" is vociferating; every insect giving his lacy wings an unseen double flit at each call—a triple or quadruple flit, sometimes, if the deponent be on the negative side of the argument.

Nothing packs the air as full of sound as two score of thoroughly convinced katydids, unless it be the deafening tumult which jars your tympanums when standing beside a pond of piping hylas.

As colder and colder weather comes, the numbers of a group become silenced one by one, until, on the evening of the first frost, a single, weary, unenthusiastic debater is left to utter the dogged reiteration. The northern limit beyond which no katydid advances appears sharply drawn. Last September during a week's tramp in the Catskills we found them innumerable on the southern side of the range, but not a voice on the northern side. Above the center of the State of New York I have never heard one.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

Red-Cross in the Schools

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The public schools of this city have recently distributed to each pupil a Red Cross seal, and the various teachers gave the children a 20-minute lecture, stating that they had to take them and keep them and much more domination ensued. Our daughter returned them with the following note: "Our idea of disease and its destruction does not warrant such propaganda." Today children were again lectured and called "slackers" because some returned seals.

(Signed) F. H. SEIBERT, Columbus, Ohio, December 19, 1920.



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SENATE LOOKS INTO COAL PURCHASES

Agent Buys for Government at \$11 a Ton, When Sales Are Being Made at \$3.50—Senator Calder Reveals Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Until profiteering in coal is stopped and the industry rescued from conditions that now constitute a "deplorable situation," the productive energies of the country cannot be fully applied to the economic and industrial needs of the community, William M. Calder (R.), Senator from New York, and chairman of the Committee on Production and Reconstruction, declared in a speech in the Senate yesterday.

The Senator's speech was a review of the preliminary report of the committee, explanatory of the causes hindering reconstruction, with particular reference to the housing shortage. Senator Calder summarized the recommendations of the committee, and emphasized the need of government encouragement of private initiative in meeting the housing situation.

Profiteering by the coal operators, he asserted, was, to some extent, responsible for dissatisfaction in the mines and for the demands for more pay by the miners. The coal operators themselves, he said, despite the efforts of some of them, are unable to cope with the situation, and the government must take some steps to produce order out of the chaotic conditions that exist.

Profiteering by Operators

Senator Calder said in part:
"Our railroad difficulties and our mining difficulties have had much to do with our fuel problems. Coal profiteering on the part of the mine operators has encouraged the miners to ask for more pay. When they see the mine operators charging \$15 a ton for their product, it is natural that the miner should demand a part of their profits. Ruminous coal which, before the war, sold at the mine for \$1.50, is now \$3.50 to \$5, and anthracite, which formerly sold at the mine for \$3.50, has brought recently from \$3 to \$3.90. Fuel is a basic necessity. National development depends upon ever-increasing supply of power. Its use must be continued from day to day and cannot be deferred or interrupted."

"Our investigation in the coal situation has convinced me that the private interests now in control of the production and distribution of coal, in spite of efforts by some, are actually unable to prevent a continuance or a repetition of the present deplorable situation, and that it is the duty of the government to take such reasonable and practical steps as it may to remedy the evil. We must have fuel and shelter, and something must be done to supply necessities to the people."

Fuel at Low Price Possible

"Men have contended that this business, too, will take care of itself, and considerable reference has been made to the operation of the railroads under government control. It is a recognized fact that this coal business, if properly conducted, could easily supply fuel to the people at a price they could afford to pay. The committee has felt disposed, before it actually urges the establishment of complete government control, or even the licensing system, to recommend that all coal operators, wholesalers, jobbers and retailers, be compelled by statute to file at regular and frequent periods, with some federal agency, reports on the total tonnage produced or handled, the size and quality thereof, the amount of tonnage contracted for, the amount sold on contract and at spot sale, to whom, together with the prices made or received under such contracts or sales. We are not sure that this is the remedy, but believe it should be tried before the government goes into business itself. It would afford opportunity for the public to know the exact cost of production, the price coal was sold for, and to whom. It would also afford opportunity for coal to be traced to its final destination and in all probability would bring the relief desired. The committee makes this recommendation now, and has determined to further inquire into the situation, and has asked that its authority be continued in order that it may obtain evidence to enable it to recommend further legislation on the subject."

The Wentz Purchase

Referring to the testimony given on Wednesday before the Senate special committee on reconstruction, in which Col. D. B. Wentz, president of the National Coal Association, said he had purchased coal for the War Department at \$11 per ton, while some coal was being sold at \$3.50 a ton, Alfred Pomerene (D.), Senator from Ohio, asked Senator Calder, chairman of the committee:

"Has the Senator been able to reconcile the principle of common honesty with the course of conduct pursued by a man representing the United States Government, who sells coal from his own mine at \$3.50 a ton, and sells some one else's coal to the government at \$11 a ton, receiving a commission of 50 cents a ton on the transaction?"

"Colonel Wentz's answer to us was that he had no coal of his own to sell at that time," replied Senator Calder.

"Common Honesty" Question

William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, interrupted Senator Calder to ask Senator Pomerene this question:

"Does the Senator think it is the duty of this committee to reconcile the principle of common honesty with the practice of many coal operators?"

"No," responded the Ohio Senator. "With all the ability of this committee, I did not think the members could do that, but I do think that the facts which have been developed should be referred to the Department of Justice, and if the man who represented the War Department was in the army at the time of the transaction, the facts should be reported to the department for court-martial."

Senator Calder explained that Colonel Wentz is not an officer in the army, and has not been in the military service for years.

"As a coal wholesaler," resumed Senator Calder, "Colonel Wentz was selling coal at the market price. He went out, as he said, at the request of the War Department, and arranged to purchase it at \$11 a ton. For this he received a commission of 50 cents a ton."

"Colonel Wentz," interrupted Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, "advised the War Department not to buy coal at that time, but the officers insisted that he make the purchase, and he did so, paying from \$6.90 to \$11 a ton."

Senator Pomerene persisted. Senator Pomerene asked whether any inquiry had been made as to the need of coal by the War Department at the time referred to, adding, "I have such confidence in the integrity of the Secretary of War that I am sure he would not have purchased coal at this price unless he was imposed upon."

"I am directing attention," Senator Pomerene added, "to a coal producer who is selling coal from his own mine at \$3.50 a ton, and when it comes to getting coal for the government, buys some one else's product and sells it at \$11 a ton. That course cannot be defended."

"He did not sell his own coal at \$11 a ton," insisted Senator Edge, emphasizing the testimony before the committee on Wednesday, which showed that Colonel Wentz had no coal to sell when the War Department was in the market and that he acted merely as a purchasing agent under a contract with the War Department limiting the price to \$11 a ton.

"Has not the committee found that exorbitant charges were made on coal supplied for domestic and manufacturing consumption, as well as on that supplied to the War Department when Colonel Wentz was contracting for the government?" asked Senator Pomerene.

"It has. Many of the coal operators in recent months have set a most unfortunate example to the country when there should have been moral as well as physical reconstruction," said Senator Calder.

"During the outlaw railroad strike," continued Senator Pomerene, "when manufacturers were unable to get the coal they had contracted for at low prices, they were able to get other coal by paying high prices."

DIRECT TAXATION IN CANADA INCREASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—The abolition, with the exception of a few specified items, of the "luxury" tax, imposed by Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, last session, and which has been in force since May, marks the passing of one of the forms of direct taxation adopted by the Dominion for war and after-war purposes. The tax was designed primarily to curb extravagant buying; that it helped to do so there can be little doubt. Moreover, the claim may be made that the tax had the effect of bringing down prices. In addition this means of obtaining revenue reaped for the Treasury the sum of about \$5,000,000. It is now claimed that its purpose having been fulfilled, the tax had better be abandoned, especially in view of the alleged fact that it has been having of late a bad effect upon business, from manufacture to retail.

While, however, this form of direct taxation has been abandoned, others will remain fixed stars in the fiscal firmament of the Dominion. The sales tax, which is collected at the rate of 1 per cent from manufacturers and importers, is here to stay, and may conceivably be increased. The income tax also is a fixture, though it is fully believed that the excess profits, or business profits tax, which has been in force since 1916-17, will be abolished at the coming session. In 1914, when war broke out, indirect taxation in the shape of customs and excise were responsible for 100 per cent of the revenue of Canada. There were no direct taxes. Today, however, direct taxation is responsible for nearly one-third of the total revenues, and with a decrease in customs receipts, and improved methods in the collection of the income tax the proportion will likely increase.

During the fiscal year 1919-20 indirect taxes (customs and excise) brought to the Treasury \$210,000,000, while direct taxes contributed the very considerable amount of \$82,000,000. Of the latter amount the excess profits tax was responsible for \$44,000,000, and the income tax for over \$20,000,000. Direct taxation is a fixture in the Dominion. In fact, an effort will probably be made by the federal authorities to secure the exclusive right of taxing incomes, leaving to the provinces such sources as land and succession duties. At the present time taxpayers of certain of the provinces are compelled to pay two or even three income taxes—federal, provincial, and municipal.

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REPRESENTATION OF CANADA'S INTERESTS

Present Trade Situation With United States Is Forcing Government to See Need of a Minister at Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—The important question of organizing a Canadian trade and diplomatic service in the United States has been engaging the attention of the government, and of economists in this country for some time past. At the present time Canada is represented only by a few clerks at Washington, the survivors of the commission appointed under Lloyd Harris during the war. Parliament last session approved, after lengthy discussion and considerable opposition, the proposal to appoint a minister plenipotentiary with headquarters at the British Embassy in Washington, and with power to conduct the affairs of the Embassy in the absence at any time of the British Ambassador. So far no appointment has been made.

It has been rumored from various sources that opposition by Great Britain to the proposal has been responsible; this, however, is denied in official circles at Ottawa. One of the reasons for the delay appears to be the fact that there has just been a change of administration at Washington, and that the appointment of a Canadian minister plenipotentiary will be postponed until the new President is installed.

By-Elections Risky

A further reason no doubt is the difficulty of securing a suitable representative on short notice. Several names have been mentioned for the position. They include Sir Robert Borden, former Premier of Canada; the Hon. N. W. Rowell, former president of the privy council; Mr. Speaker Rhodes, and Mr. Lloyd Harris. The appointment of either of the first three mentioned would, of course, necessitate the creating of a vacancy in the Commons, and ultimately the holding of a by-election. And by-elections at the present time are dangerous things.

Sir Robert Borden would eminently fit the position, both from the standpoint of his personality, and of his extensive knowledge of international relations. At the present time, however, he is engaged in arranging the many documents and files which have accumulated during his long term of office, and in preparing for a series of lectures which he will deliver at the University of Toronto. It is thought that he would hesitate to once more don the harness of public service so soon after his retirement from the premiership.

The Hon. N. W. Rowell is also well-equipped for the position. He also has but shortly retired from public life, and is now simply M. P. for Durham. As a member of the Canadian delegation at Geneva he has shown himself to be an aggressive Canadian, and is a strong exponent of the view that Canada is indeed a nation.

Australia May Be First

Mr. Speaker Rhodes has acquitted himself well as First Commoner, and would grace a consular position. But his seat in Cumberland is far from being a safe one to reopen for by-election in the event of his retirement. Undoubtedly Mr. Lloyd Harris of Toronto would serve Canada's interests well, both from the diplomatic and the commercial viewpoint at Washington. He had wide experience in the extension of Canada's trade during the time immediately following the war, though he probably failed to secure the cooperation at this end to which he was entitled. He has been mentioned for the position of High Commissioner in London at present held by Sir George Perley, who, however, desires to retire. His name has also been coupled with the position of Minister of Trade and Commerce in the event of Sir George Foster retiring.

In the meantime, Australia has made up her mind to be represented in a diplomatic capacity at Washington. In fact, the Commonwealth bids fair to get there before Canada does, in which case there might well be friction in the matter of seniority. There are those in Canada who are of the opinion that the Dominion's representation should be commercial and not diplomatic. And there is a strong possibility that the situation may be met for the present by the adoption of some such organization as was suggested early in the present year by the Canadian Club of Boston. Failing the appointment of an ambassador, that organization recommended the creation of a vice-consular service with representatives at the various important centers of the United States who would look after Canadian interests.

European Market Drops Out

The present trade situation, whereby Canada's trade is practically confined to the United States, is, in any case, forcing upon the government daily the necessity of Canadian representation across the border. Great Britain today is not buying Canadian wheat. The

European market has practically disappeared for the time being. It is difficult to trade with Australia or South Africa.

Soviet Russia has been making efforts to establish trade with Canada, and the most recent and novel proposal is that of establishing credits through the deposit of gold in the Dominion. So far little progress has been made, and the question of the actual ownership of that gold may be an obstacle. Upon the United States Canada must continue to depend for the great bulk of her trading. Trade and commercial representation would therefore appear to be absolutely necessary.

MINISTER "MEANT ONLY TO EXPLAIN"

Guatemala Representative Apologizes for Interviewing Senator Moses, and the Incident Is Officially Considered Closed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Two instances in which members of the diplomatic corps in Washington have communicated directly with members of the United States Senate on matters connected with their missions here have come to light in the last week, and yesterday it was announced that the first, in which the Guatemalan Minister had gone direct to George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, and a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, was considered closed.

The second involved a message from the British Embassy to Frank B. Kellogg (R.), Senator from Minnesota, chairman of the committee investigating cable communications. This message, it was understood, consisted only of a newspaper clipping denying testimony given by Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company that cable messages from Great Britain to the United States, and vice versa, were subjected to British censorship.

The State Department yesterday issued the following statement in connection with the Guatemalan matter:

"The Minister of Guatemala has explained to the Department of State his procedure in calling upon one of the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States. The Minister has stated that his intention was merely to explain to Senator Moses, who introduced in the Senate a resolution requesting certain information from the Department of State regarding the conduct of the American legation in Guatemala, the policy of his government regarding the imprisonment of Ex-President Estrada Cabrera, and to exonerate himself from the personal charges contained in the memorandum accompanying the resolution as interpreted by the press. The Minister has further stated that he made no comments regarding the policy of this government, nor of the actions of the American legation in Guatemala, and has expressed his profound regret that his lack of familiarity with established customs here should have caused him to take the action which he did, and has volunteered his assurances that no similar occurrence will take place in the future. In view of the Minister's explanation and apology, the department is glad to be able to consider the incident closed."

No statement was made as to the other incident, but, in view of the somewhat similar circumstances, it was an opinion commonly expressed that it would not be considered a matter of grave consequence.

RECEIVER FOR STEAMSHIP LINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Following the filing by the United States Attorney, Francis G. Caffey, on behalf of the government, of a suit against the American Star Line, Inc., Judge Julius M. Mayer, in the United States District Court, named George W. Sterling, district director of operations for the Shipping Board, as receiver in equity for the line. Mr. Sterling was empowered to continue the business of the company. It was alleged that the company had fallen behind in payments to the Shipping Board for vessels purchased from it.

STATE LAWS REVISED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Consolidation and reclassification of the Massachusetts laws was accomplished at the special session of the General Court which closed Wednesday. Other actions taken at the session were: constitutional amendments to eliminate "male" in defining qualifications of voters; legislation making women eligible to hold municipal offices; reduction from 12,000 to 4000 of the population limit under which a town can petition for a limited form of town government; and approval of the additional increase of \$216 in the salaries of Boston school-teachers to complete the \$600 increase originally asked.

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CONSERVATION OF PARKS IS URGED

William T. Hornaday, Director of New York Zoological Park, Declares Opposition to Their Invasion by Private Interests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—"In all probability there is not an acre of ground, a tree six inches or more in diameter, or a barrel of water, in any national park in the United States, that is not wanted by some individual or concern that can make out a list of most plausible and good reasons why they should have it," said William T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological Park, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. He was speaking of the proposed scheme to build dams and a storage reservoir in the Yellowstone National Park, to which he said he was unalterably opposed.

"We may assume that commercial interests want them all," he continued. "But the people of the United States who have been developing their national parks for the past 50 years seem to have known what they wanted and have taken deliberate action in many important cases. They have elected to have national parks. The attempted commercialization of these parks is a comparatively new thing. It remains for the people of the United States to decide whether they will permit them to be ruined, destroyed, blotted off the map, or whether they wish to preserve them."

One Project That Failed

"I remember that in 1888 and 1889, and for several years previously, there was a loud and raucous call from certain mining interests for permission to build a railroad from Gardner through the northern portion of the park to the northeast corner of it, where it would strike the Cook City mines. They made a perfectly logical, reasonable and seemingly irresistible demand upon Congress for a small concession, promising that they would not harm the scenery in the least, but would even improve it. But Congress said: 'No,' and kept on saying 'no.' There was never a moment when they came within a thousand miles of realizing their desire. There have been two other attempts that I recall to divert national parks to industrial uses; first the Hetch-Hetchy raid upon the Yosemite Park, based upon the supposed need of San Francisco for more water, and second the joker in the waterpower bill passed at the last session of Congress represented by the words 'national parks,' making these national parks possible sites for prospective irrigation reservoirs."

"It is now up to the people of the nation to shake off their lethargy in these matters and wake up and make it known to Congress in unmistakable terms that their national parks shall not be abandoned to commercialism, and thus destroyed and wiped off the map. If this proposition is carried through, it will establish a precedent that will be deadly and cumulative in its effects. Other interests who see it will demand to do the same thing with Glacier National Park and all the others. They will say to themselves, 'Let us arise and go to it.'"

People Should Act

"The people of the nation should not wait until the conservationists to journey to them at their own firesides and tell them what is going on, but should rise up and take action the moment they learn from the press of the danger that is threatening. If we wish to preserve our national parks and national monuments, now is the time to say so."

"Congress is thoroughly responsive to the will of the people when that will is made known in unmistakable terms. This has been demonstrated over and over again in other conservation matters, protection of wild life, etc. The average member of Congress is a conservationist at heart, and wishes to have the natural resources of the country preserved for the greatest good of the greatest number. I believe most confidently that when the matter is put before all the members of the House of Representatives and explained to them that they will not hesitate to refuse to yield their assent to this and other irrigation schemes, I have the utmost faith in Congress. All the people need to do is to make their wishes known to their representatives."

"The assertion that this water is

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needed has nothing whatever to do with this matter. The Yellowstone Park was not set aside as a site for irrigation reservoirs and canals. It is the first and the greatest scenic wonderland and mountain pleasure resort that the American people have established for themselves and their posterity. It should be just as inviolable to irrigation schemes as it was to the Cook City railroad."

"If the irrigationists are seriously in need of water they can dam the Yellowstone River at a dozen different points outside of the northern boundary of the Yellowstone National Park and create storage reservoirs galore, but let us ask the question: Is this irrigation scheme as dire a necessity as its promoters would have us believe? An answer may be found in a recent and illuminating article by Emerson Hough in the Saturday Evening Post, which reads:

"Not every citizen of the country is deceived by the literature of these enterprises. Thus I have communications from hard-headed business men in Montana who say that the danger of flood waters in the Yellowstone country is imaginary; that the wonderful increase of irrigation prosperity is to some extent visionary, laudable as it is when practically applied. Bankers in those western states say that they do not need more enterprises, but more farming; not wider acreages taken under title, but more actual plowing done on those which are owned by individuals. In short, this year of wrath does not seem in the acid test to have been altogether a year of common sense after all. Take out your own acid bottle and make a few tests. You cannot enlist in both armies."

NEW YORK EXPORTERS FILE A PROTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Protest has been made to the State Department, by a number of New York exporters, who allege that a steamship purchased from the Shipping Board and leased to the Acme Operating Corporation, which carried a cargo of freight at excessive rates to Havana, Cuba, was unable to get dockage there, and so returned to New York with her cargo intact. The shippers demand that the State Department make arrangements that the freight be returned to Havana without charge to the consignees in accordance with the ship owners' promise; that incorrect information in the circular of the American legation be corrected by the legation in Havana; that the department confer with the Department of Justice concerning legal means to compel the Acme Corporation to fulfill its promises, and that the department confer with the Shipping Board concerning obliging the Acme Corporation to keep its promises.

TAX EXEMPTION DEPLORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—That the entire practice and theory of tax exemption is wrong and creates an abnormal condition was the declaration made by Charles J. Bullock, professor of economics at Harvard University, in an address before the Rhode Island Tax Officials Association. Professor Bullock expressed the conviction that exemptions to stimulate building would result in the increase of the cost of material to such an extent as to eat up the amount of exemption.

SHOE WORKERS HOLD TO BONDS

LYNN, Massachusetts—Shoe workers today refused the request of the manufacturers that they consent to the abolition of the wage bonus of 25 per cent which was included in a peace agreement between the manufacturers and union men. After considering the proposition, joint council No. 1, United Shoe Workers of America, notified the Manufacturers Association that it had been rejected "because the manufacturers had failed to show that by the abolition of the bonus, an increase of business would be secured."

PULPWOOD IMPORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
PORTLAND, Maine—A return to the pre-war volume of pulpwood importation through this port is noted in the arrival of recent shipments bringing the total for the year up to \$5,000,000, the largest previous total having been in 1914 with approximately 100,000 cords. Business men expect that the imports will continue to be heavy during the winter, providing sufficient raw material for local paper manufacturing concerns.

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LETTERS

The following letter from Thomas W. Lamont to the editor of The Christian Science Monitor, is published at Mr. Lamont's request:

THE AMERICAN GROUP
of the Chinese Consortium
23 Wall Street, New York,
December 3, 1920.

The Editor,
The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Mass.

Sir:
Your editorial article of November 26 last, entitled "Summary of the Chinese Consortium," contains several gravely inaccurate statements, and to my mind its conclusions are, in certain respects, equally erroneous. In view of the importance of the whole question, will you permit me to make an effort to clear up the situation:

1. You complain that secrecy has surrounded the formation and conclusion of the Consortium. This is untrue. From the start there has been the greatest amount of publicity in regard both to its inception and to its final organization. Authoritative statements that have been made from Washington and from the representatives of the American banking group have, so far as my knowledge goes, covered every phase of the matter.

2. Your difficulty, it seems to me, is, instead of accepting at full value the officially authorized statements made on the part of our Department of State and the American banking group, you have set off against them various rumors and unauthorized statements that have come from Japan. You say for instance, that Governor Inouye of the Bank of Japan and I have been totally at variance on the question of Japan's withdrawal of her reservations with respect to Manchuria and Mongolia. This is untrue. I challenge you to produce one single statement on the part of Mr. Inouye that controverts even in the slightest degree the statements that I have made. It so happened that after my departure from Japan one of the local Japanese newspapers published what was alleged to be a speech made by President Kajiura of the Yokohama Specie Bank which alleged speech was not in accord with my own utterances. When Mr. Kajiura's attention was called to these alleged remarks of his, he promptly repudiated them in toto, and caused to be published a full account of his speech which in no respect whatsoever was in contradiction with my own statement.

3. You complain that in the summary recently issued of the Consortium Agreement, no allusion was made to the question of Japanese reservations, although you admit that the summary of the agreement stated clearly that "complete equality" is to obtain among the groups "in all business undertaken by the consortium." On this point allow me to explain once more that the agreement adopted at the Consortium meeting in New York in October is the same one tentatively adopted by the same groups in Paris in May, 1919, providing for complete equality. Subsequent to the Paris meeting the Japanese group, under instructions of its government, filed a letter with the other groups lodging the reservations with respect to Mongolia and Manchuria. As a result, however, of the negotiations which were conducted in the Far East last winter on the one hand among the diplomatic representatives, and on the other hand between the Japanese banking group and myself, representing in effect the other banking groups, the Japanese banking group addressed, under instructions of its government, a communication to the other banking groups withdrawing the original letter of reservations and declaring its determination to enter the Consortium on the same terms as the other banking groups. When in October last, the Japanese banking group affixed its signature to the original agreement providing for equality, nothing more was required; there was no reason whatsoever why the original agreement should contain any reference to reservations inasmuch as, as I have pointed out, the matter of reservations was simply made the subject of two letters, one lodging same, and the other withdrawing same.

4. You state that your information is that as a matter of fact "very far-reaching concessions" were made to Japan in order to secure her adherence to the Consortium. No such concessions were made. In the letters exchanged between the two groups it was stated that in accordance with the announcement which our Department of State had already made in August, 1919, there were several projected railway lines which would not necessarily fall within the scope of the Consortium. These lines were the Kirin-Huiling, the Chenchiatun-Taonanfu, the Changchun-Taonanfu, the Kaiyuan-Kirin, the Kirin, Changchun, the Simsimu-Moukden and the Supinkai-Chenchiatun railways. The principle upon which these lines failed to fall within the scope of the Consortium was that agreed upon at Paris in May, 1919, that no group should be obliged to turn into the Consortium lines upon which "substantial progress" had already been made. This was a matter understood and agreed to in May, 1919, was not a concession to Japan, and was simply in accordance with the original agreement.

5. Your whole article indicates that you do not fully credit the statements that have been made from time to time by the American banking group. Of course, if this is your policy there is nothing more to be said. You can hardly assume that I have acted, or have issued statements, in connection with this matter without knowing what was going on, but such is the inference.

6. You say finally that the Consortium agreement that was signed here in October last is "so far as points of supreme importance are concerned, almost entirely secret." Now, if after you have read the foregoing letter, you will kindly indicate what points

are still secret, I shall be glad to see that they are made public. There is no single point of the Consortium agreement, organization, or workings, the American group is not pleased to have made public. Please tell me what points are still not understood by you, in order that I may make them clear.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) THOMAS W. LAMONT.

The reply to the foregoing follows:
December 10, 1920.
Mr. Thomas W. Lamont,
23 Wall Street,
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. Lamont:
I have your letter of December 3, criticizing an editorial which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on November 26 last, entitled "Summary of Chinese Consortium," and, in thanking you for it, and for the very useful information it contains, I shall do my best to reply to the criticisms you have to offer.

Perhaps the simplest way of doing this would be to deal with your letter paragraph by paragraph. In regard then, to the first paragraph, wherein you contend that our statement that secrecy has surrounded the formation and conclusion of the Consortium is untrue, and insist that, from the first, there has been "the greatest amount of publicity." I would point out that this, at best, must be a matter of opinion. It is perfectly true, as you say, that authoritative statements have been issued from time to time, both by the State Department and the American banking group, but these have often been issued in such a way and in such terms as to render it very difficult to accept them as full statements of the actual position. I will give you one instance of what I mean. Last May, the State Department issued a statement regarding the loan to China to the effect that the organization of the international consortium was complete, and that the proposals laid down by the United States had been "accepted in full by all the powers." Although such a statement, in view of all that had happened, seemed to us to err dangerously on the side of vagueness, we at once accepted it to mean that Japan had renounced her claims to special consideration, and was entering the consortium on the same terms as the other banking groups. On May 15, there appeared an editorial in the Monitor entitled "Loans to China," accepting the statement frankly and fully in this sense, and declaring that if our interpretation of it was the correct one, then it indicated a settlement "satisfactory in every way."

Within a few weeks of the publication of this editorial, however, we began to receive from our correspondent in Peking information regarding the settlement which was, to say the least of it, disturbing. The most important dispatch of this nature was one which appeared in the Monitor of June 21, a copy of which I am inclosing. This article you say answers the second paragraph of your letter, especially that part of it in which you challenge us "to produce one single statement on the part of Mr. Inouye that controverts even in the slightest degree the statements that (you) have made." For your convenience, I have marked two passages which seem to be particularly apposite. There are others from other sources, but these must suffice. As to Mr. Kajiura of the Yokohama Specie Bank, I cannot find that we have ever referred to anything he said on the matter.

And now as to paragraph three. I can only thank you for the very important, not to say vital information which it contains. It greatly clarifies the whole situation. I would, however, point out that not one word of this information was made public in the summary of the consortium issued by the American banking group on the 19th of last month. In view of the fact that the Japanese demands for recognition of special interests had held up the consortium proposals for two months, and had been the subject of widespread international discussion, the American banking group, in announcing the final settlement of a matter which had been debated back and forth for more than 18 months, certainly owed it to the public of this country, to say nothing of other countries, to make it perfectly clear that Japan had withdrawn her demands and that no concessions had been made to her.

We, of course, knew of the existence of the two letters to which you refer, but in the absence of direct and authoritative statement to that effect, we should never feel justified in regarding the existence of these two letters as conclusive evidence that no concessions had been made to Japan. What must be the position of the outsider who has had no opportunity of following the matter in detail?

As to the statement that we appear to have accepted "various rumors and unauthorized statements that have come from Japan," may we explain that Japan is about the last place to which we should go for such information, and that our information came from the most reliable sources in China.

In paragraph four, you insist once more that no concessions have been made to Japan, and whilst accepting and welcoming this statement, I would ask what groups, other than Japan, will benefit by the exclusion of the railways you mention from the operation of the consortium?

What you say about our policy, in paragraph five, need not detain us. The policy of the Monitor is to ascertain and publish the actual facts as far as they can be ascertained, and it has no other policy.

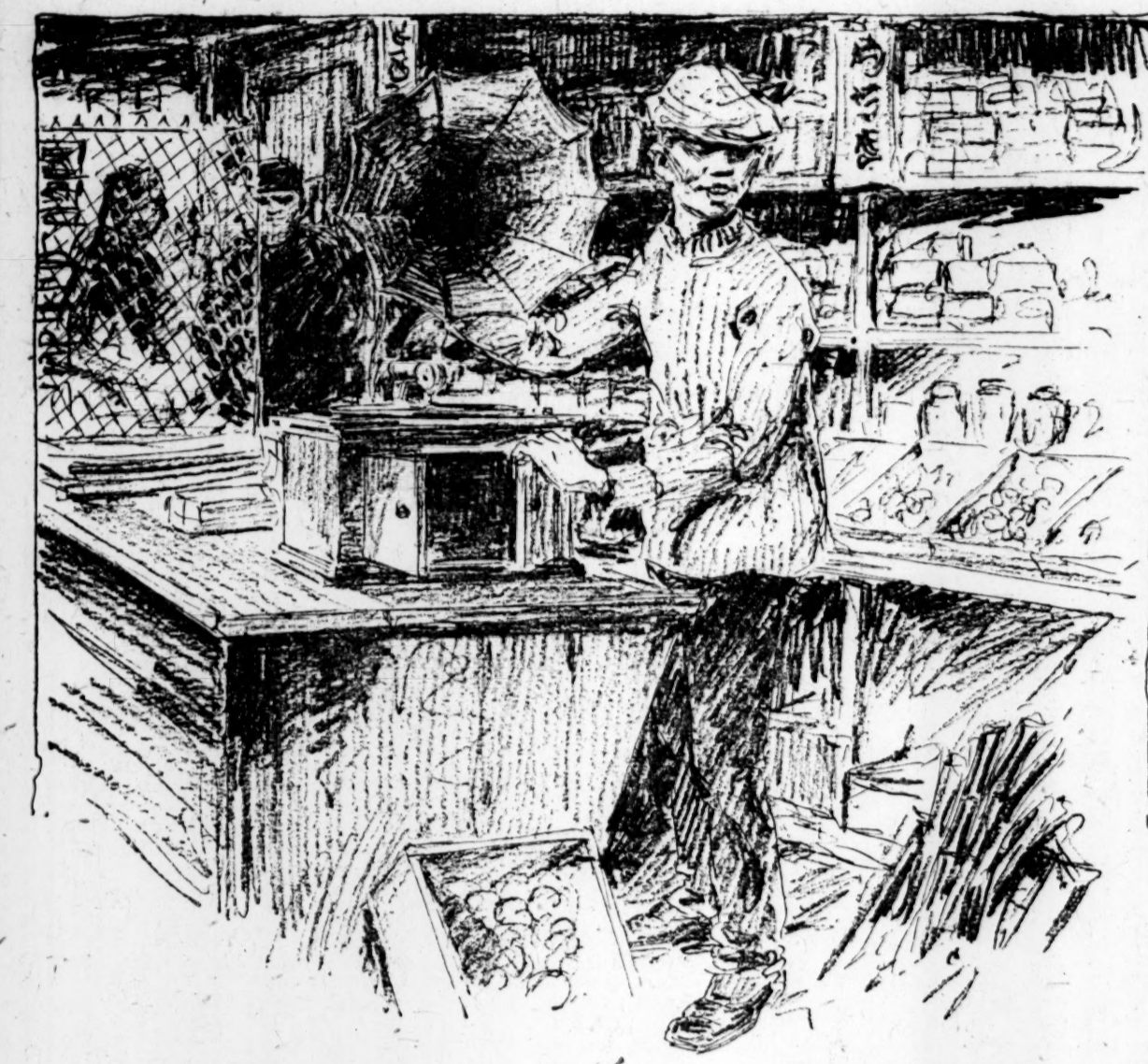
In conclusion, may I venture to suggest that the way is still open for the American banking group to clear up the whole question. A full statement along the lines of the letter which you have been so kind as to send me, would do much, and it might very profitably be accompanied by a publication of the full text of the agreement.

Yours very sincerely,
THE EDITOR

TOWN OF LANTERNS AND EYES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

We came to "Chinatown" using, unwillingly, the word which has for too long assumed a tongue-in-cheek atmosphere. I think it should be called "The Town of Lanterns and Eyes." For, instead of the sinister tangle of streets which partly earned the name, it is a place of enormous shadows made to live by small blotches of sulphur yellow light from clouded windows and street lamps. Of low,



The Chinese boy in cap and sweater turns on the graphophone

murmurous sounds and scarcely any laughter, but of passivity and unhurried movement. Of drifting odors, some of them pleasant, and of almond eyes staring calmly through the dusk.

It happened to be a wet night, a rather nice wet night, when the sidewalk gleamed from the light drizzle that had also powdered shop windows with a crust of chip diamonds. The drizzle was gone. A light wind remained, fresh and clean. Above the twisting streets hung one twinkling star like a sapphire, a kind of "I'm here so it's all right" star. A slim figure lounging in shapeless clothes against a lamp post watched it with somber eyes.

From somewhere there rattled the glib talk of a "Guide to Chinatown" and the creak of his bus. The upper lip of the figure at the lamp post twisted slightly. In fact I wonder if the guide hasn't gradually hurt the feelings of Chinatown a bit.

It is difficult to know whether to drift along accepting impressions that come, or to go energetically into this place and that and pry them out. But both are possible. We tried both.

Up in Chinatown

Right away there was contradiction. Picking out a street that led away from the murky, cobbled avenue bedeviled by the elevated, it became evident that to say, as is the custom, "Down in Chinatown" is wrong. All the streets to it lead gently upward, so that the heart of the quarter is a little peak. Scarcely had we started up the street when the sound of a hymn burst out at us from the door of a building painted a flaring blue and having three electric lights over the door that seemed to say, "We are common people. But we make up in noise and light what we lack in polish."

The following from the hearty throats of longshoremen—for one or two, unmistakable, had shambled by us and gone in, dragging off their caps and touching the hand of the official welcomer at the door with the shyness of grown men—was like a detaining hand on our interest. The shouted boast of "I Have Seen the Light" was not nearly as compelling as the cluster of Chinese who watched, wordlessly standing across the street in the shadow of steps leading to a shop of indeterminate business. Half-closed eyes caught little flecks of light from the beacons over the blue door and the yellow men accepted, apparently, this mission set up in their midst as something which was there, of a surety. But what they thought of it? That must be settled another day, if ever.

Leaving the dazzling lights and the sonorous music we went on into the shadows again. Rather grateful they were. Figures little more than masses of shadow skinned by a hiss of slipped feet and grave, furtive stares. One wonders if it were merely a phantom thought that shoulders shrugged under thin black garments.

Although uptown in the street where lights are like great festoons of unearthly jewels, and laughter is careless and constant, the theaters were sending their crowds home, the Town of Lanterns and Eyes was not sleeping. Or preparing to. Perhaps it was our consciousness of this and of the hour that gave the hint of shrugged shoulders. Shops piled their little business. In a window veiled slightly by swaying strings of bamboo and glass beads several young Chinese sat hunched over a serious

game. A tarnished silver cat stole across the street and sniffed, with industry, for a scrap of food at the doorstep of a chop house.

A very large and imposing Chinese in well-made American clothes puttered about the overflowing window of his "art goods" shop, fingering with great delicacy a smug idol fashioned from ivory. He smiled reflectively as his pudgy fingers hovered about the carved head.

So, wishing to display good feeling but being somewhat clumsy about it, we went into a dusky shop. A flaring gas lamp whistled above our heads. There was an impression of newly arrived goods, of many white pine cases

have been neither decent nor, perhaps, quite safe, to have done without. The coin changed hands. A beautiful hope that we might buy some of the tremendous stock of straw slippers, took root. In limited terms their value was extolled. They were bent double to show their great strength and durability. Since, however, we did not desire slippers, nor dried fruits nor bits of glassware nor small wrinkled nuts and since our patronage was clearly at an end, finished as you might say, we were instantly abandoned as of no more use. Almond eyes turned to other things more interesting. A little child with a face the color of a camellia, im-

patient black eyes and with a bit of crimson string woven through her stiff braid, appeared in the doorway of the back room. She made signs with her fingers and giggled and strutted and stuck out a scrap of pink tongue when one sibilant word was flung at her by the elderly Chinese from his wicket. Then she disappeared on clacking feet.

There seemed nothing to do but go. Clearly we were not considered longer as guests either commercially possible or entitled to any interest in the light of our noble purchase. With some confusion we struggled out the door. Sing-song words floated after us and we read into them self-consciously. "They are gone. An excellent business."

A knot of men watched us emerge with somber interest. In the indecision of wondering what to do next we laid ourselves open to comment doubtless frank though unintelligible. The screech of a fire engine rushed through the shadows at us. Several figures ran down a cross street.

The Unbelievable Purchase

We went to another shop. Much more pretentious and very brilliantly lighted. Obviously the sort of shop which has prospered as bait for the constant stream of sight-seeing bus parties. Heaps of brilliant silks neither beautiful nor cheap filled the glass cases. Long rows of kimonos and mandarin suits hung behind long glass doors. Of the five men evidently intended to serve as clerks none paid the slightest attention to us as we wandered in. In their indifferent glances there was a mixture of suspicion that we would buy nothing and that if we did—well, they were there to wait upon us when, and if, the time came. To find the things really worth while hunting in a shop of this sort it is necessary to hunt. A little pagoda carved of some cool green stone hidden behind a heap of mandarin hats that people like to buy for fancy dress balls. A square of exquisite flame-colored satin with a single snowy bird winging across it lost under a pile of coarse drawn work. If your fingers are insistent to the point of fretting such things out you will probably be rewarded by a smile of astonishment

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MUSIC

Philadelphia Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The revival of Bolto's "Mephistopheles" by the Metropolitan Opera Company provided a gorgeous spectacle, in which the music sustained a secondary rôle. The work had its first Philadelphia hearing in 1919 with Plancon in the name part, and Louise Homer as Marta. It was also given in the 1907-08 season, with the great Russian, Chaliapine, as the hero, Farar an ingenious Margherita, and Riccardo Martin in the part of Faust. On the present occasion Didur was Mephistopheles, Alda was Margherita, Flora Perini appeared as Marta, Florence Easton impersonated Helen of Troy, and Beniamino Gigli was Faust. The "find" of the evening was Gigli, who is a welcome addition to the small number of first-rate operatic tenors. He sings with a flexibility and freedom that won him favor at the start, and his reappearance will be welcome. The large experience of Madame Alda makes her a stabilizing factor in any cast, and if she seemed mature for a heroine so girlish, nevertheless the audience found enjoyment assured in the certainty and ease of the singing, the poise of the stage presence, Florence Easton is an artist who has earned favor and a following for the ever readiness that made Andreas Dippel popular and famous. She sang and acted beautifully.

The New York Symphony Orchestra brought Kreisler, who played Tschalkowsky's concerto. The opening measures were quietly and casually taken, which made the contrast the more vivid with the mettlesome passages that follow. Kreisler is a soloist well-liked by orchestras that play with him, for he has the collaborative ideal. He is in a true sense an "assisting artist."

As for the remainder of the program—Rabaud's Second Symphony was received with pleasure, and surely it is one of the modern works that belongs in the "line royal" of symphonic composition. The fleet legibility of the third movement, with the running commentary of Barrere's flute, was the portion most appreciated, and the applause sprang up to say so. Mozart's Serenade for strings ("Nachtmusik") led to the "Venetian Concert" suite of Casella, which was new to Philadelphia.

In the Philadelphia Orchestra's week-end concerts, the feature was the performance of the Brahms double concerto for violin and cello, by Thaddeus Rich and Michel Penha. The latter is the new first cellist of the orchestra. He is certainly in the forefront of his profession. He has, modestly, elegance of method with resolute accent, grace and poetic feeling in union with power. Dr. Rich made his violin sing full-throatedly in strains that are hard to utter in the fluent lyric fashion, and the orchestra, in support of its own members, outdid itself. Before the concerto came the "Jupiter" symphony of Mozart; after it came the tumultuous biography of Strauss' "Death and Transfiguration."

Olga Samaroff continued the series of Beethoven sonata recitals which Philadelphia pianists from the least to the greatest find educational; and Dr. Stokowski supplied the lucid exposition. Four sonatas were played; opus 31, number 1; opus 26; opus 23; opus 31, number 3. They were performed without pausing between the movements. Madame Samaroff never submerges romantic feeling in the profundities of analytic scholarship. Her playing is alert with intellect, alive with sentiment, that never becomes invertebrate or languishing.

The Philadelphia Orchestra Ensemble Society of ten members gave pleasant entertainment to a large audience, with a septet of d'Indy, an octet of Schubert, two nonets of Gustave Samazeuilh, and "dixtuor" of Theodore Dubois. The last made a particularly agreeable impression for its melodic quality, the horn and the cello dominating their themes in the larghetto against a balanced concord in the ensemble. Beside the string quintet, flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon and horn were heard.

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BARCELONA STILL IN EXTREME UNREST

Every Class of Labor Is Affected, and Though Strikes Have Been Reduced, Many More Strikes Are Threatened

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BARCELONA, Spain—Although the strike of the ironworkers, which at one moment seemed likely to precipitate that terrible conflict which is so much feared between the Syndicalists and general working masses on the one side and the employers on the other, was provisionally settled, the labor situation in Barcelona still abounds in the most dangerous possibilities. There is no optimism regarding it, and the coincidence of extreme political ferment and the pending elections aggravates it to the utmost. The number of strikers for the moment has been reduced to about 1500, but there are any number of new strikes threatened, and at any time the number of unemployed may be multiplied by 10, 20 or more.

There is no class or section of labor in Barcelona and district that is not in a state of extreme unrest. The Syndicalists and federated employers are scowling and growling at each other, and the spirit of conciliation is quite extinct. The situation is made appreciably more dangerous by the state of things at Saragossa, which may be said to be in the Barcelona zone and is the most important city and labor center between Barcelona and Madrid. Syndicalist daring has increased enormously at Saragossa in recent times; a general strike has been entered upon, terrorism reigns, and, as at Barcelona, the authorities exhibit a lamentable inability to grapple with the essentials of the situation. They are neither conciliatory in mediation nor strong in suppression.

The Free Syndicate

The Barcelona Syndicalists have issued a manifesto declaring that there is at work a band of assassins belonging to what is known as the Free Syndicate, organized and paid for by the Employers' Federation. They say that several of the outrages that have lately been committed are to be put to the account of this band, and that the syndicate has given to each member of it a carnet authorizing the holder to commit any kind of attack upon the Labor Syndicalists that occurs to him, with impunity. It is added that the executive of the traditionalist party and some former Carlist deputies are supporters of this band, and that if the latter continues its operations on present lines "there will be reprisals of the most terrible character." Allowing for all exaggerations natural to the occasion and a free use of the imagination, the evidence that the federated employers are associated with terrorist procedure is abundant and is regarded as being disconcertingly well established. Statements such as that just quoted are seldom denied, though, of course, there is the employers' point that they are not worth denying.

A strike by the tailors that assumed large proportions has been settled. Another that was threatened by the municipal employees of all classes, which seemed imminent and which would have had the most disastrous results to the general convenience and necessities, would in fact have plunged Barcelona, which is already in a bad state, into an apparently inextinguishable chaos, has been avoided by giving to the employees immediately an increase of wages and salaries amounting to 50 per cent, which was provided for in the next municipal budget and was not to come into force until that was passed. This increase, which gives men in receipt of an annual salary of 4000 pesetas a rise to 6000, was agreed upon by a mixed commission of municipal councilors and employees at which the latter made their intentions quite clear.

Open Warfare

The open warfare between the employers and the men's syndicates leads upon occasion to some curious results, of which there is an example in the case of the stonecutters. It has been given out that the latter went on strike, that after a time they formulated petitions to their masters to be allowed to return to work, and that so this particular strife was ended. But the syndicate of the operative builders has issued a statement giving its own version of the affair. It says that the Employers' Federation, seeking some mysterious end that could not be discerned, had given orders to the master stonecutters that their workshops should be closed and the men turned from their work, which was done. But a number of the latter, neither wishing to strike nor to be locked out, went back to the workshops and, finding the doors closed against them, broke them open and, in spite of the efforts of the employers to prevent them, settled down to their work again and there they remained.

General Martinez Amido, the new civil governor whose appointment is so keenly discussed for all that the appointment of a general to this office seems to signify, has returned to Barcelona after a visit to Madrid for the purpose of consulting with the political chiefs upon the nature of his immediate and future procedure. He has brought back with him a number of "technical experts" connected with the Ministry of Labor.

The Iron Hand

There are unmistakable signs of the policy he is about to pursue. It is to be the iron hand, severe, ruthless. Upon his arrival he addressed a number of the representatives of the press and informed them that he had always been a friend of the newspapers and wished to remain so, but he had de-

termined that press campaigns against persons and those that seemed to have been systematically practiced against the authorities would have to stop. He was sorry to say it, but if he was driven to it, he would oblige the newspapers to submit to the "previous censorship," that is, to submit to the authorities all matter before its intended publication in the journals. It is evident that this was something more than a warning, for within a couple of days the "previous censorship" was duly instituted amid a howl of protest from all the newspapers, the "Liberal" of Barcelona, among others, declaring that now Barcelona would not be able to supply itself with its own news, which would be given to it by the Madrid newspapers.

But the advantage of the latter is slightly, but not to any considerable extent, discounted by the further order promulgated that for the future there is to be no telephoning of news from Barcelona to Madrid in the manner customary up to now, when the telephone has been chiefly employed. The civil governor prohibits entirely conversation on the telephone between the correspondents at Barcelona and the offices in Madrid for the purpose of sending political or any other news. Such intelligence as it is desired to transmit must be submitted to the authorities and left to them to send on or not as they think fit. Two well-known newspaper writers have been arrested and put into prison. One of these is the editor of the "Tarde," and the other is Anthony Amador, a Syndicalist who has control of the Labor columns in the "Progreso." Both these detentions have caused something of a sensation, and the governor intimates that he is inclined to advise the police to set Amador at liberty if he undertakes to tone down his writings somewhat, the fact being that there is no definite charge to be brought against him.

Public Meetings Forbidden

Various intended public meetings have been forbidden. Arrests are being made wholesale and the police are making searches at the houses of the Syndicalists that have been detained. Following upon an attack upon a chauffeur, it was announced by the authorities that 64 arrests had been made, most of them presidents of syndicates, but private information makes it appear that this is very much of an understatement and that the number actually was about 500. Puix y Cadafalch, the President of the mancomunidad and the holder of the highest non-government office in Catalonia, whose vigorous action against the government on the occasion of the unfortunate incidents when Marshal Joffre visited Barcelona will be remembered, has made a statement in an interview in which he says that the situation is too complex to permit of its being dealt with by way of a personal impression. He is disposed to give the new governor a chance, but he says that with a mere change of governors little will be accomplished, as the vice is in the system, and the government concedes more importance to external appearances and signs that are upon the surface than to the essence of the difficulty.

Terrorism, he said, is not to be got rid of by increasing the number of police agents in the streets, and the capacity of the government was further indicated by the fact that on its black list of suspected anarchists and Syndicalists were names of persons who had ceased to exist for some time. But beyond such criticism of the action of the government he wished to say nothing that might interfere with the new governor in his difficult endeavor.

NEW PROPOSALS IN BUILDING TRADES

British Joint Council Seeks to Reorganize Industry as Self-Governing Public Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The history of the formation and growth of the Building Trades Parliament, or to give it its full official title, the Joint Industrial Council for the Building Trades, has already been outlined. In the present connection it need only be explained that the body is a joint council of masters and men to deliberate on all questions affecting the welfare and progress of the building industry in Great Britain.

Proposals that ultimately may affect the social and economic life of the future were discussed at a meeting held in London recently. Broadly the new proposals, which formed part of a report of the management and coast committee of the council, aimed at reorganizing the industry as a self-governing public service. More narrowly they formulated a scheme for joint management by employer and operatives, the elimination of unemployment, the limitation of private profit-making by payment only for managerial services and limited interest on capital, and, most revolutionary perhaps, the control by the joint council of recognition of meritorious services, loans for development and for the welfare of the industry as a whole.

Applying Team Spirit

The report—known as the Foster report in recognition of its chief sponsor Mr. Foster, an employer of Burnley—was signed by the majority of the committee including both employers and operatives. In favor of the report it was urged that the council had been brought together to find a way out of the continual friction arising between employers and employees, resulting in deadlock and always in loss to the industry. To find a cure for this state of affairs revolutionary changes had to be resorted to, and the committee, after

very careful deliberation, put forward its proposals with the idea of securing a maximum application of the team spirit by reorganizing the industry as a great public service.

Looked at in that light, the committee considered that the making of unlimited private profit was incongruous and that a greater proportion of the earnings should be devoted to the improvement of the working conditions, or to the general welfare of the industry. In this spirit provisions were made for the regulation of the supply of work, the payment of workers during unavoidable unemployment, and superannuation in later years. The present condition of the industry provided sufficient evidence of the bankruptcy of the old method.

Some Alterations

Considerable opposition was forthcoming, chiefly from the employers. Copartnership and profit-sharing were proposed as alternatives. Many frankly confessed their satisfaction with the present system of competition, and prophesied disaster to the industry if any attempt were made to apply the new proposals. Labor opposition centered on the argument that the proposed scheme of reorganization would in effect set up a gigantic trust with its attendant evils. Finally, by the unanimous vote of the council, the proposals were referred back for further consideration with the object of finding a scheme more acceptable to the majority.

The discussion, however, has served to draw the public attention to those coming social and economic changes that loom up whenever employers and workers seek to find a way out of the recurring friction inherent in the present industrial relations.

MASONIC "SQUARE CLUB" IS GROWING

Plan, Inaugurated to Bind Firmly Together Freemasons of the World, Is Progressing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Lord Mayor of London, Alderman James Roli, past grand treasurer, has been elected master of the Guildhall lodge, No. 3116, and he will be installed into that office at a lodge meeting to be held at his official residence, the Mansion House, on February 15. A silver-gilt cup, together with a past master's jewel, have been voted to Sir Edward Cooper, former Lord Mayor, as a mark of appreciation and to commemorate his year of office as master. In this connection, it is interesting to note the large number of prominent Masons who formed part of the recent civic procession through London.

In addition to the Lord Mayor and his predecessor in office, the following members of the order were present: the two sheriffs, an under-sheriff, the masters of the companies of carmen, glovers, clockmakers, in addition to the two wardens and a member of the court of assistants of the last-named, the rector warden of the Horners company and four members of the Lord Mayor and sheriffs committee.

Jewish Lodge Formed

Reference was made in these columns some little time since to the formation of the Square Club, inaugurated with the object of binding more firmly together the Masons of the world. It is pleasing to note that this venture is growing in membership and strength. At a meeting held a few evenings since, Col. Robert H. Rolfe and Lieut.-Col. John Q. Macdonald, of the United States Army, were the guests of the club. The former spoke at some length upon his Masonic experiences throughout the world from the coast of China to the British Isles and the latter interested the members and visitors with his experiences in the Masonic clubs of the United States, including those in the order of the Mystic Shrine, which he referred to as the playground of Masonry.

A proposal is on foot to form a Masonic lodge in connection with the Jews' Free School, the greatest of all London's schools. It is not too much to say that to the excellent education and training received at this school in boyhood many thousands are indebted for their success in later years. It was here that Israel Zangwill was educated, where he afterward became one of the masters, and it was while he was acting in that capacity that he achieved his first literary success.

Lodges Get Together

With only three exceptions the 101 lodges of the district grand lodge of Queensland have decided to throw in their lot with the newly formed united grand lodge of Queensland. Articles of union have been signed by the English and Scottish district grand masters and it is hoped that, very shortly, the new grand lodge will be in full working order.

During the three months ending September 30, 792 certificates were issued by the Grand Mark lodge together with 185 Royal Ark Mariner certificates, making totals respectively of 81,984 and 15,938. Warrants have been granted for four new Mark lodges to meet respectively at Crewe, Mesopotamia, Gold Coast, and Kirkby Lonsdale, and for four new Ark Mariner lodges at West Hartlepool, Birmingham (two), and Newport, Monmouthshire. John Langley has been appointed district grand master for North Africa in succession to Sir Francis Wingate, resigned. In view of existing circumstances it is proposed to increase the benefits conferred by the educational branch of the Mark benevolent fund.

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WHAT WORKINGMEN WILL NOT TOLERATE

Scurrilous Attack in Britain on Trade Union Officials by Adherents of Soviet System Is Strongly Resented by Labor

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is becoming obvious to the most nonchalant and indifferent of the elected representatives of organized Labor that something has got to be done to nullify the propaganda of the extremists if the working class movement is to retain for itself the respect with which it is held by large sections of the community. It is no longer possible to ignore the campaign of vilification, abuse and deliberate misrepresentation which is being so ardently conducted to undermine the influence and prestige of Labor's most trusted leaders by a small and insignificant group in the name of democracy.

There is scarcely a trade union official of any standing, or a parliamentary representative of Labor who has not felt the bitterness of these attacks. Even Robert Smillie is suspect among these seagreen incorruptibles; Mr. Smillie, who has fought for the miners for over 40 years, and now the most loved and revered by decent and honest working class folk. J. H. Thomas, the railwaymen's champion, has of course, been the subject of calumny and vulgar abuse ever since the railway strike of last year, and took the battle into his traducer's camp by handing in his resignation, which promptly stirred his supporters to realization of the situation, that if they were not to lose the services of a gifted and experienced official then the rank and file of the National Union of Railwaymen had better be up and doing to meet the attacks.

"Betraying the Workers"

Herbert Smith, the vice-president of the Miners' Federation, has also threatened to resign and proposes to put his position to the test of a ballot vote of the Yorkshire coal field whom he directly represents. It is rumored that this genial individual revealed a trait in his character, shortly after the recent coal strike, that was quite unexpected, by handing out physical punishment to an individual who had the temerity to declare in tones loud enough for the burly miners' leader to hear, "There goes the traitor," leaving an impression on the mind of his traducer that it is not always policy to use the language of the Third International when referring to officials of the trade union movement.

As these notes are being written, there meets in London the International Federation of Trades Unions, with representatives speaking for and on behalf of 28,000,000 workers, but who, in an open letter to the conference, signed by the executives of the Third International and the "red" Trade Union International, are branded as betrayers of the working class, "betraying the workers at the end of the slaughter, but betrayal remains, as heretofore, your main profession." In a lengthy statement of abuse, German, French, and British Labor leaders come in for their share so that even the Daily Herald, which has valiantly supported the Russian Soviet all along, is urged to protest against the tone of the manifesto.

An Impudent Manifesto

The whole spirit and temper which seems to have inspired the document brusquely reminds one of what Tom Shaw told a Labor conference upon his return from Russia when he em-

phasized this opinion that when the Russian Communists said they would hang the Hendersons in the Labor Party, they meant it. It is plain to read malignant hate into almost every sentence of this vile and impudent manifesto, intended forsooth for the edification of the British proletariat, and to guide them into the peaceful haven of contentment and plenty of communism.

Nicholas Lenine and his associates are credited with having a more than passing knowledge of the British people, but they sadly mistake the British trade unionist if they believe that the scurrilous manifesto signed by them is going to make any kind of appeal to his common sense and fairness; rather will it make more difficult the task of the few adherents which the Soviet system of government has in this country of inducing organized Labor to abandon the constitutional methods for the more picturesque and dramatic weapon of the general strike.

A Second Napoleon

British Labor was, and is, sympathetic to the Russian people, and has most certainly influenced the policy of the government into—if not actually recognizing Lenine and Trotsky, at all events abandoning any hostile intentions which were slowly but surely developing under the guiding hand of a War Minister who is, rightly or wrongly, credited with a reputation of endeavoring to emulate, if not surpass, Napoleon.

And organized Labor has been inspired to this, not because it believes the Soviet system to be the proper and correct form of government, but chiefly in deference to the doctrine made prominent by President Wilson, namely, that of self-determination. It contended that the form of government was one solely for the Russian people, and they should be given freedom to make the best—or the worst—out of it; right would ultimately prevail. If the ideals underlying the Soviet system were bad, no amount of bludgeoning, no dictatorship of the proletariat or anybody else would maintain them for long. It comes with bad grace from those who know quite well how the "yellow" leaders have kept the ring, to denounce Mr. Henderson and other trade union officials as the harpies of the bourgeoisie, and, honestly, the rank and file are not going to stand it.

Inconspicuous Agitators

Among those who signed the open letter to the International is that of an Englishman who, without the slightest intention of disparaging his position or lessening his importance in the eyes of men, cannot be regarded as being in any sense a representative or conspicuous figure in either the industrial or the political side of the British working-class movement. Indeed, it cannot be claimed that he is even prominent in local affairs, on his own parish pump, and yet it is to be supposed a section of the Russian people are led to believe that this innocent person is the embodiment and standard bearer of the aspirations of the British people.

For some time past there have been a dozen or more men, equally as inconspicuous, passing to and fro between Russia and this country, whose only prominence among organized Labor circles has arisen from their violent speeches and the more significant fact that hardly any of them now need to follow their ordinary avocations to keep the wolf from the door.

WEEKLY PETROLEUM OUTPUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—The daily average gross production of oil in the United States for the week ended December 18 was 1,290,875 barrels, as compared with 1,291,220 barrels for the previous week, according to estimates of the American Petroleum Institute.

WHAT TO DO WITH CRIMEAN REFUGEES

Over a Hundred Thousand Destitute Russians, Says General Wrangel's Agent, Are in Need of Aid in the Near East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—One of the by-products of the near eastern question is the refugee problem, which has recently become more serious as a result of the complete defeat of General Wrangel by the Bolsheviks and his expulsion from the Crimea. In a recent interview with a representative from The Christian Science Monitor, Alexis Aladin, former member of the Duma and General Wrangel's representative in London, made a statement on the question which he hoped would reach every quarter of the world.

"The fall of the Crimea," he said, "is bringing to different parts of the Near East—Constantinople, Bulgaria, Serbia—at least fifty to sixty thousand Russian refugees. The bulk of them are women, children and wounded soldiers and officers; the remainder are men of civil population and groups of General Wrangel's army. Before the fall of the Crimea there existed in the Near East already over fifty thousand Russian refugees, chiefly women, children and men over military age or unfit for military service.

Large Relief Plan

"Part of these refugees were supported by the allied powers—12,000 to 15,000; the rest were on the verge of starvation by the end of last September. They existed on selling their scanty belongings; but to every sale there is an end; and the winter is coming on. On the top of that—a new wave of refugees has risen. And what refugees! Evacuated under the presence of the enemy, on a moment's notice, without the possibility of taking with them even a change of clothing!

"Whatever becomes of these new

refugees, their fate is sure to be not better than that of their predecessors. Thus, over a thousand destitute Russians, women and children, are in need of aid in the Near East. Without a large comprehensive scheme of relief work the bulk of these refugees would perish. Do they deserve to be relieved and saved? Who are they? First of all they are men, or relations and dependents of men, who stood by the cause of the Allies in the great war, never wavering, in their allegiance and obligations, but remained faithful.

"Then again they belong, in their bulk, to the cultured and educated classes of Russia. Even before the great war no one suggested that Russia was over-stocked with cultured and educated classes. The great war decimated them, the civil war reduced their number to an appalling minimum.

Russia Will Need Them

"Whatever the government of Russia, directly the strife is over and the work of political and social reconstruction begins, all the refugees in the Near East and elsewhere will be undoubtedly needed; the country simply cannot afford to lose them. Before long they will return to their own—to the place of leadership of the Russian people. Now is it not well to get their lasting good will, by helping them at the present moment of their misery and helplessness?

"In the name of the future friendly relationship of the Anglo-Saxon and Slavonic races, I am appealing to the citizens of the world to help both promptly and strongly, to help as it befits the greatest powers of the world, these Russian refugees in the Near East. And the help is not, of necessity, limited to the form of mere charity. Why, a better way of helping is perfectly open to the great Republic of the United States of America; the way of helping with a loan which certainly future Russia, great and united, would not repudiate under any circumstances. In the meantime, the need of help is urgent and pressing. In the name of humanity, I call on all who have compassion in their hearts to answer this appeal. Do not forget that, even for organization of a comprehensive scheme of relief, money is needed."



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LEADERS IN FASHIONS FOR

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' TAILORED SUITS, COATS, CAPES, DOLMANS, GOWNS, DRESSES, MILLINERY, BLOUSES AND FURS
French and American adaptations in latest styles for every season and accessories for every requirement of dress

SINN FEIN PLANS OF DESTRUCTION FOUND

Captured Documents Show Carefully Prepared Plans for Attack in England Stopped by a Most Timely Raid in Ireland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Irish Office has now issued copies of the two documents referred to by Sir Hamar Greenwood, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, in the House of Commons, which have been recently captured from the Sinn Feiners. These reveal elaborate and detailed plans for the putting out of action of the Manchester electric power house in Stuart Street, and a still more daring plot for holding up the Liverpool docks, by destroying the dock gates, and the machinery at the gates. By the latter an incalculable amount of damage would have resulted, not alone to the docks but also to the shipping in them and possibly to the channel of the Mersey.

Plan Against Manchester

A portion of the captured document is headed: "Memorandum re Stuart Street Power House, Manchester," and reads as follows: "This place is worked by three shifts, 6 to 2; 2 to 10; and 10 to 6. The best day for an operation would be Sunday, say about 9 a.m., as there is a minimum number of men working in the station. This place is undoubtedly of great importance. . . . I attach herewith a sketch plan (not drawn to scale) showing the layout of the place. The principal points to be attacked are 10 turbines in the engine room, 10 balancers, the switch board and the large marine type engine. The plan of operation would be somewhat as follows:

"At the appointed time six men enter the time office, of whom three should immediately go to the telephone and hold up the system, while the other three should remain in the office and hold up any person who may happen to be there. A second party of six should enter the gate marked A; three of these six should remain at the gate to admit the motor car carrying tools and the other three should go to the fitting shop and take up position at gate of same, this shop to be used as a place to hold any persons who were rounded up inside the works. The third party of six should be divided as follows: two to take up position at the door of the general office to keep persons from coming out, two at the outside of gate marked B for the same purpose and two at the end of the line marked L.

"The demolition party should then enter the main gate, 30 men to the engine room, three for each turbine, two armed with sledge and one with oil and waste. The first two should destroy the casing while the third should, by means of the oil, set fire to the casing. Ten others should destroy the casing of the balancers and also destroy by fire. Four men armed with seven-pound hammers can easily destroy the switch-board, three others with hatchets and oil will attack the marine engine. The total number of men required as outlined above is 65 with, say, five officers. Who will find attached a report by 'G. H.' which explains the location of the very important pumping station at Clayton Vale. I consider the best method of attacking this is to destroy the crank, for which purpose 30 pounds of 'g. c.' will be adequate. Six men will be required for this operation."

Report of Spy
The next document shows how a spy reconnoitered the works, and is in the shape of a report by him on his tour therein—admitted, presumably, by some Sinn Fein emissaries on the premises. In this report is a minute description of the boiler house and engine room, with very complete details of the various type of engines and other machinery therein. The report proceeds:

"The marine engine is a very difficult job unless we are supplied with gun cotton. . . . The main feed pumps can be seen to by about six men armed with sledge, waste and paraffin. Clayton Vale will require about six men armed with sledge, waste, paraffin, and gun cotton. The telephone is situated in the general office; this is plugged through to the switch board when the office is closed. This will be taken charge of by the first three men to enter the building. I asked the Manchester man to look around so that he will be able to have two motors to carry in the tools and oil. I also told him he had better secure arms for 120 men."

The same man also appears to have visited the Clayton Vale pumping station, the report on which reads in part as follows: "I went to Clayton Vale and saw the pump there. . . . It pumps 25,000 gallons per hour up to a height of 275 feet. I made inquiries and find that this power station supplies current to more than half the factories of Manchester as well as to the coal mines and trams. It is capable of generating about 350,000 horsepower. Without this station Manchester would shut down as all the furnaces are worked by electric blast; there would be no coal without the mines which are supplied from this station, not to mention the damage done by water for the want of pumps. I have worked out a plan for the taking and destruction of the place which I hope will meet with your approval, as I have no doubt but that it will be successful."

A Plan of Action
To these documents the following definite plan of action is appended, showing the thoroughness with which the whole scheme had been worked out with the view of effecting the utmost damage possible: "(1) An officer would be appointed to take charge of 30 men who would be used as a guard to prevent anyone leaving or signaling from the building. Engine room: Two men with sledge, paraffin oil and waste will make their way to each turbine. Ten men will make their way to the balancers in front of the switch board; each man will have a sledge; some men will have to bring in oil and waste. This will be prepared beforehand in petrol tins, so that it will not be difficult for the men to carry.

"Four men will make for the switch-board with 47-pound hammers. Two or three men will go to the marine type engine. Two can attack it with hatchets, drench it with paraffin oil and prepare it for lighting, while the other man is placing his charge of gun-cotton. The engines will have to be stopped and I suggest when you intend carrying out your scheme that you give me permission to bring four or six Dublin men to the Pidgeon house to train them. I had an idea to smash up the feed pumps in the boiler house, but owing to the danger of the boilers bursting, I do not think we can do anything beyond making prisoners of the men working there. This will take about 12 men."

The Liverpool Docks Plan

From all of the foregoing it will be readily perceived that very definite detailed schemes of destruction had been thoroughly organized and which might even now have been carried out as planned had it not been for a most timely raid in Ireland, when the documents quoted above were discovered. Further schemes on similar lines to these given covered plans for the districts of the Liverpool docks, from which the following short excerpt will suffice:

"It will, of course, be impossible to make a clean sweep of the whole line of docks. . . . I submit a scheme for dealing with 21 points. This scheme involves the use of 800 pounds of 'g.' 23 engineers, 75 rank and file and about 20 others, 98 revolvers.

"For the whole job as outlined I estimate the total number of men required is 23 officers, 47 engineers and 75 rank and file. It would, I think, be necessary for the officers, or many of them, to reside in the locality for at least one week before the operation and to complete the arrangements as outlined above. I consider it would take three weeks from date. If it is not considered feasible to carry out such a large operation as outlined, a portion might be selected from the schedule attached hereto, which gives in detail the name of each gate, method of dealing with it, number of men required, number of enemy forces to be dealt with and the line of approach and retreat.

"For instance, it might be decided to tackle only the Canada Dock. This would only require 100 pounds of 'g.' say 10 men, or perhaps two or three docks might be tackled requiring a proportionate number of men and material; but in any event, I would strongly recommend that the four power stations be dealt with. I adhere to the view already expressed that the blowing up of a dock gate will not result in a rush of water sufficient to carry any large ship into the river. The most that can be expected from such an operation is that a boat would lie down and be seriously damaged."

UTAH AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL FOR SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—What the United States War Department expects to make a comprehensive system of army education has been inaugurated at Fort Douglas, where the Utah Agricultural College has opened a special school for enlisted men. This school, which is said to be the first of its kind in the United States, is planned to be the forerunner of many others to be located at various forts and training camps. Tens of thousands of soldiers are expected eventually to prepare for professions under this plan.

The courses cover the regular school year of nine months. Courses in crops, dry farming, irrigation practice, farm live stock, dairying, beef and wool production, tractors and farm motors, truck gardening, farm management, marketing of farm products and rural economics are given. Monday and Tuesday of each week are reserved for class work. On these two days members of the Utah Agricultural College faculty are in Salt Lake City to conduct the courses. All expenses of the school are being paid by the War Department. Special field excursions to various parts of the State are being conducted by the extension division of the college under the direction of the county agricultural agents.

WHO BOMBARDED WILKOMIR?
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
DANZIG—The Vilna "Gazeta Krajowa" writes: "It having been asserted by the English newspapers that Polish aeroplanes bombed Wilkomir (northeast of Kovno) we state hereby that this information is fictitious. Such an action would be the most unbearable to the population of Wilkomir is Polish. If there really was any bombardment of Wilkomir it must have been done by air-craft belonging to some foreign power in order to provoke the population and raise anger against Poland." According to news received from the secret service, the Kovno government is preparing a continuation of the war, reinforcing its army both by German and Bolshevik detachments.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria—When Mr. Justice Higgins, president of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, recently announced his intention of resigning as president, he severely criticized Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, and the federal government, for procedure and legislation which he considered to have gravely affected the usefulness of the court. Replying to Mr. Justice Higgins, the Prime Minister has made the following statement setting forth the government's position and traversing the president's criticism:

"The ground which Mr. Justice Higgins, in his statement in court, gives for his contemplated resignation of the office of president of the Commonwealth Court of Arbitration is the recent passing of three acts of Parliament, and his consequent opinion that the public usefulness of the court has been fatally injured. The three acts referred to are the Industrial Peace Act, (the public service) Arbitration Act, and the Conciliation and Arbitration Act of this session.

MR. HUGHES' REPLY TO JUSTICE HIGGINS

Australian Prime Minister Sets Forth the Government's Position and Traverses Criticism of Arbitration Court President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria—When Mr. Justice Higgins, president of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, recently announced his intention of resigning as president, he severely criticized Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, and the federal government, for procedure and legislation which he considered to have gravely affected the usefulness of the court. Replying to Mr. Justice Higgins, the Prime Minister has made the following statement setting forth the government's position and traversing the president's criticism:

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Relieving the Congestion
"Here I may observe that the second of these acts relieves the Arbitration Court of the accumulation of public service cases, and thereby goes far to relieve the congestion in its court of which he complains; and that the third makes a number of amendments in the Conciliation and Arbitration Act designed to facilitate its working, and most of them proposed by Mr. Justice Higgins himself. He does not say what he complains of in these acts, though he leaves it to be inferred—that they are part of a battery of legislation directed against his court.

"As regards the Industrial Peace Act, he expresses the opinion that it undermines the usefulness of the court. The Parliament of the Commonwealth, which is responsible for legislative policy, has clearly indicated that it holds the opposite view by passing the Industrial Peace Act in conjunction with two other acts expressly directed to increasing the effectiveness of the Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

"But Mr. Justice Higgins, not satisfied by expressing his disapproval of the decision of parliament, follows up the course which has become habitual with him by repeating statements about my actions and the actions of the Commonwealth Government which are not in accordance with fact. Most of these statements I have previously refuted more than once, and it is amazing that they should be repeated, as if mere repetition would make them true.

"Mr. Justice Higgins refers to the action of the Prime Minister in creating tribunals supplementary to this court, under the pressure of strike or threat of strike—in the case of the waterside workers, marine engineers; and he speaks of the 'disastrous experiments of the seamen's case, the marine engineers' case, the Merchant Service Guild's case, where the executive, without consulting the Court, substituted its own wage scales for those of the Court.' These statements, often disproved, but again reiterated, I must disprove again, because the public is in the habit of accepting judicial utterances without question.

The Seamen's Case
"As to the seamen's case, I have twice previously, in the newspapers of May 11 and September 18 last, refuted similar statements by Mr. Justice Higgins. The facts, shortly, are that after the ships had been laid up for months, and the Arbitration Court had failed to get the men to go back, the government induced them to man the ships on the understanding that after resumption their employers would meet them in conference. Justice Higgins was kept fully informed of all these steps, and on September 3 referred in court to the fact that the ships had been manned, and the parties were holding a conference at which he hoped they could come to an agreement.

"The conference—a voluntary conference between owners and men—was held. Senator Millen, at the request of both parties, acted as chairman, and after much negotiation, the owners brought down proposals which were accepted by the men. The government appointed no tribunal, fixed no wages. As for myself, I was not back from the Peace Conference till the strike was over, and took no part whatever in the proceedings. So much for that.

"In the marine engineers' strike again, the government appointed no tribunal, and fixed no wages. After the men had emphatically declared their determination not to resume work till their full demands had been conceded, I took steps which brought them down from that stand-and-deliver attitude, and they consented to a conference with the owners, at which the wages were agreed upon between the parties.

"All this Mr. Justice Higgins knows, because my statement of it—in reply to him—was published in the newspapers of September 18 last. Yet, despite facts which must be within his knowledge, he again misrepresents the position.

"Accustomed to misrepresentation in the waterside workers' case, the government appointed no tribunal, and made no order of any kind. This Mr. Justice Higgins knows, because my statement—in reply to him—was published in the newspapers of May 5 last. But although he knows what the facts are, this does not deter him from repeating what he must know is not true.

PUBLIC TRUSTEE'S WORK SUCCESSFUL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—The annual report of the New Zealand Public Trust Office for the year 1919-20 directs attention to the great success of this beneficent institution, which is now nearing its jubilee. The report showed that on March 31 last there were 14,679 estates under administration of the Public Trustee of a total value of £20,860,686. In 1914 the total value was £12,282,333. The balance at the credit of estates in 1919-20 was nearly £12,000,000, whereas less than 20 years ago it was not £1,000,000. For the last four years the office has shared the profits with its clients, and for 1919-20 £238,000 was so distributed. It made a net profit of £78,000 last year and its reserve funds stand at nearly £500,000.

Such is the development of a public utility which New Zealand led the British Empire, and probably the world. The office was founded as far back as 1872, long before Ballance and Seddon began the extension of state enterprise and experiment that attracted wide attention. Indeed, the idea of the Public Trust Office originated with a member of Parliament, who was a Conservative. The purpose of the Public Trust Office is briefly, to provide people with a trustee who is incorruptible and permanent, and is backed by the credit of the state. Everybody is familiar with the loss and misery that follows the dishonesty or incompetence of trustees; not everybody realizes how reluctant men often are to accept the position of trustees and executors, and how much they feel their responsibilities. The Public Trust Office was created to give security to beneficiaries and relieve people of the duty of acting for widows and minors.

The Public Trustee, like the King, never gives up office. He never embezzles money, and he never neglects his duties. He may be slower in his decisions than the solicitor or the private trustee; it is a tendency that all government departments have. But this is the only serious criticism levelled against him. Both principal and interest of estates left in the Public Trustee are guaranteed by the State. The Public Trustee has wide powers and functions. He discharges all the duties that may, by will or deed, be imposed upon a private executor, trustee, attorney, or agent. He may act for the living. It is becoming quite a common thing for New Zealanders to leave their affairs in his hands during their absence abroad. An executor under a will may get the Public Trustee to take his place. The Public Trust Office now has branches throughout the Dominion, and its staff numbers about 650 men and women. The boon that it has been to all classes of New Zealanders can hardly be over-rated. Moreover, New Zealanders have the satisfaction of knowing that the success of the system helped to establish the Public Trust Office in England some years ago.

Even the abuse which "Freiheit" and the Communist "Red Flag" are now pouring on the idea of copartnership and their renunciations of its supporters as "hired lackeys of capitalism" will not modify the inclination which a large section of German workers, inside as well as outside all the unions, are now manifesting toward copartnership. A careful perusal of the speeches delivered at the congress prove that among this important section of German Labor at least there is no Bolshevism, and if the need for some radical reorganization of industry on a basis which is more favorable to the manual workers was expressed by many speakers there was nothing in what they said which would please Lenin, Trotsky, or their German agents.

Mr. Stegwald said frankly that Bolshevism, far from remedying the evils which the workers complain of, would merely aid to create confusion and chaos. Sharp criticism of Socialism and Socialist ideals alike from the economic and moral standpoints was also contained in the speech at the congress by Dr. Braun, the German Minister of Labor. "Socialism," he said, "is a system based on compulsion and as such cannot be accepted by free men."

Only once during the congress proceedings did the speakers leave the economic for the political ground and that was when the president of the Bavarian Parliament, Mr. Koenigsbauer, on behalf of the trade unionists of Bavaria made a detailed statement on their attitude toward the rest of Germany. "The Bavarian people," he said, "have not the slightest intention of separating from the rest of Germany and only foolishly imaginative outsiders think any such action on their part is likely. Among the workers of Bavaria, whether they are Christian trade unionists or not, there is neither man nor woman who wants any other system than the present German unity."

Autonomy Wanted
Mr. Koenigsbauer added, as indeed it is notorious, that Bavaria, although opposed to the separation, wants a very large measure of autonomy within the German Fatherland. The importance of this statement was fully realized by the German press, mainly because of the fact that Bavaria regards as one of its spokesmen, Mr. Koenigsbauer. Apart from the condemnation of Socialism and Bolshevism contained in the speeches delivered and later embodied in a formal resolution the congress passed a resolution calling for the revision of the Versailles Peace Treaty; another aimed at France, protesting against any further occupation of German territory by the Allies; and a third calling on the German Government to oppose with the utmost vigor the demand of the entente for 800,000 milch cows.

As already mentioned, the extremists who control the Socialist press in Germany are indignant at the moderation of speech and outlook displayed at the congress and at the refusal, firm but courteous, there manifested, to bend the knee to Lenin, Trotsky, and other high priests of Russian Bolshevism, but their threats are likely to leave unperturbed the moderate elements in German Labor whose strength at present lies in justified conviction that the vast mass of the workers have now resolutely turned away from Bolshevism.

PACIFIC INFLUENCE IN GERMAN LABOR

Christian Trade Unions Which Refuse to Bow the Knee to Russian Bolsheviki Are Stabilizing Factor Among Workers

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—The annual congress of the German Christian trade unions, which has just taken place at Essen, passed resolutions against Socialism and Bolshevism and demanded for Labor a "greater share alike in the control and profits of industry." Although the membership of the Christian trade unions is in the main Roman Catholic there are also over 100,000 Protestant members and their influence, as the Communist and extreme Socialist newspapers here lament, is a great and growing one. Indeed no attempt to understand the forces which influence present-day politics and industry in Germany would be complete without reference to the activities of the Christian trade unions.

They constitute, in short, a highly stabilizing factor and during the past two years have proved a very determined and, as events now prove, a very successful enemy of Bolshevism here. The annual report of the unions in question just presented to the delegates at the Essen congress showed a record of steady progress during the year now ending. The membership which at the end of the war stood at about 400,000 rose toward the end of 1919 to 1,000,770 and is now estimated at 1,250,000. The strongest individual unions are the Christian Steel and Iron workers with a membership of 210,000 and the miners with 152,000.

Cooperation Favored
The importance of the attitude of the last-mentioned union in the controversy of socialization of the German coal mines cannot indeed be overestimated because its leaders and members are opponents of socialization and favor the idea of cooperation, which has recently been proposed by Hugo Stinnes, Germany's coal king, and his associates. The extreme Socialist newspaper "Freiheit" admits that the recent Essen congress possesses a very great significance and urges extreme Socialists not to underestimate the importance of the influence of the Christian trade unions on the lives and outlook of the German working classes.

The chief opponent of socialization at the Essen congress was Mr. Stegwald, the Prussian Minister of Public Welfare, who, in introducing a debate on the subject, advocated "the transformation of German industry in the spirit of social progress and the elevation of the worker from his present subordinate position to the position of copartner." He maintained—and his speech has naturally provoked abuse from extremists outside the unions—that the complete transfer of the control and profits of industry from the individuals to the community was a Utopia. Mr. Stegwald favored, as did subsequent speakers, the scheme of copartnership which by the issue of shares to the workers gives them that sense of possession and the inducement to hard work and increased output which is so essential to industrial peace.

"Capitalism's Hired Lackeys"
Even the abuse which "Freiheit" and the Communist "Red Flag" are now pouring on the idea of copartnership and their renunciations of its supporters as "hired lackeys of capitalism" will not modify the inclination which a large section of German workers, inside as well as outside all the unions, are now manifesting toward copartnership. A careful perusal of the speeches delivered at the congress prove that among this important section of German Labor at least there is no Bolshevism, and if the need for some radical reorganization of industry on a basis which is more favorable to the manual workers was expressed by many speakers there was nothing in what they said which would please Lenin, Trotsky, or their German agents.

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CANADIAN PLANS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—An effort is being made in Canada to emulate the workingmen's educational societies which are said to be meeting with such success in Australia, England and other countries. Universities throughout the Dominion are cooperating with organized Labor, according to Professor Dale of Toronto University, who recently visited this city, and the result will be organizations that will be of great help to thousands of workingmen in Canada. Professor Dale signified Australia as an example. In that country, he said, there are more than 10,000 men and women taking up educational courses through the cooperation of the different universities. The result, he declared, had been a general elevation of the workingman, and the growth of an ability to get together and speak as one voice on any subject.

Just as in England, where university privileges have been widely extended, it is hoped in Canada to have courses of study of all kinds opened to the working class. There is a proposal to found new schools where the extension work of the universities may be undertaken to a greater extent. In Toronto the university has recently linked hands with the Labor unions in the matter of furthering education among those who work in the daytime. Night classes are to be held by university professors for those who wish to improve their spare time. General economics is the first subject taken up, as it is usually the one with which the average man is most familiar. Then come other studies such as literature, political science, biology, history, or philosophy. Western University of this city is cooperating with Labor and classes for the winter have started. The unions of the city are forming groups of classes and a general committee from all the unions will look after the interests of all.

CONSORTIUM AGENT NAMED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Announcement was made here recently that Frederick W. Stevens, formerly a Canadian attorney and later with J. P. Morgan & Co., is the permanent American representative at Peking of the American group for the Chinese consortium.

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NEW SHIPS FOR SYRIAN TRADE
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
BEIRUT, Syria—The Khedivial Mail Steamship Company has decided to rehabilitate its fleet by the construction of 10 up-to-date boats. These boats will operate between Egypt and Syria. Passengers will be carried as well as merchandise.

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Autonomy Wanted
Mr. Koenigsbauer added, as indeed it is notorious, that Bavaria, although opposed to the separation, wants a very large measure of autonomy within the German Fatherland. The importance of this statement was fully realized by the German press, mainly because of the fact that Bavaria regards as one of its spokesmen, Mr. Koenigsbauer. Apart from the condemnation of Socialism and Bolshevism contained in the speeches delivered and later embodied in a formal resolution the congress passed a resolution calling for the revision of the Versailles Peace Treaty; another aimed at France, protesting against any further occupation of German territory by the Allies; and a third calling on the German Government to oppose with the utmost vigor the demand of the entente for 800,000 milch cows.

As already mentioned, the extremists who control the Socialist press in Germany are indignant at the moderation of speech and outlook displayed at the congress and at the refusal, firm but courteous, there manifested, to bend the knee to Lenin, Trotsky, and other high priests of Russian Bolshevism, but their threats are likely to leave unperturbed the moderate elements in German Labor whose strength at present lies in justified conviction that the vast mass of the workers have now resolutely turned away from Bolshevism.

Even the abuse which "Freiheit" and the Communist "Red Flag" are now pouring on the idea of copartnership and their renunciations of its supporters as "hired lackeys of capitalism" will not modify the inclination which a large section of German workers, inside as well as outside all the unions, are now manifesting toward copartnership. A careful perusal of the speeches delivered at the congress prove that among this important section of German Labor at least there is no Bolshevism, and if the need for some radical reorganization of industry on a basis which is more favorable to the manual workers was expressed by many speakers there was nothing in what they said which would please Lenin, Trotsky, or their German agents.

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(As illustrated)

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REVIEW OF LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Experience With Industrial Amalgamation and Its Effect on the Market Proves to Be Illuminating

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—After a lengthy spell of depression and declines the stock exchange is showing signs of recovering. It is likely to remain quiet, however, for the entire business community is under a feeling of discouragement. Initiative has been napped and few people see their way. Of course a great deal of the stock market depression is the logical aftermath of the unnatural activity of the earlier months of the year. The two main promoters of the speculative buying of that time were the desire for amalgamation by the purchase of all or the majority of the shares of a company by another which saw a probable profit from the control; and the belief that oil shares—any oil shares—were inexhaustible sources of wealth.

Industrial amalgamation as a real or fancied bull pointer fell out of fashion after a good many overtures of the kind had been rejected by the shareholders concerned, and those who had rushed in to buy on the rumor of a deal had burned their fingers. Then there was an awkward contretemps in connection with an offer to purchase at £3 a piece—a price well ahead of the current market valuation—the ordinary shares of Baldwin, Limited, a prosperous and progressive iron and coal manufacturing concern in the west country. The offer was made in February on behalf of a recently formed combination, the Northumberland Shipbuilding Company, and in April it had been accepted by holders of 97 per cent of the Baldwin shares.

Taxes on Profits

Then followed the increase in the excess profits duty and the imposition of the corporation tax on profits. These unexpected features seemed to put such a different complexion on the proposed deal that the buyers tried to get out of it. After fruitless negotiations the two parties started cross-actions in the courts and a ding-dong fight was looked for. Late in November the fight was declared off, at least so far as the big shareholders in Baldwin were concerned, for they agreed to accept moderate damages and their law costs as a condition of letting the purchase contract fall. The two companies entered into arrangements for the supply of material by the one to the other.

This collapse of a deal which would have involved millions sterling has made the public shy of amalgamation stories; it also brought home the view taken by big business men of the probable reaction of high taxation on industrial profits. The run down in value of industrial shares began almost coincidentally with the first whispers that this transaction had gone awry. It has been accelerated by the frequent declarations of bankers and business men that excessive taxation is throttling industry, by the contraction of banking accommodation, and by the knowledge of the continued closure of the central European markets to our manufacturers. Their sales of war securities are absorbed with increasing difficulty. The old thrifty "rentier" class, whose investment buying made a big aggregate in former days, has, by high prices and higher taxation, been ground out of existence as a stock market factor.

Capital vs. Returns

The war-made type of investor seems more bent on capital increment than on regular return; that class was largely responsible for the "boom" in industrial and oil shares; it began realizing as soon as the fall set in and does not resume buying until the decline seems to have run its course. At the time of writing a sort of equilibrium seems to have been established. Sales have diminished, current levels attract tentative buying. Yet until the sense of discouragement that is in the air—a sense unusual in a community which, whatever its faults and shortcomings, rarely lacks confidence in its destiny—is overcome the stock markets cannot mend to any purpose.

Anyone mindful of the catholicity and internationalism of the London Stock Exchange must feel surprise that domestic industrial conditions and the eclipse—no doubt temporary—of the oil share market, should be the dominating factors in its sentiment. Yet there it is. The announcement that the Treasury is returning to their owners a number of the American railroad securities "mobilized" for the service of the state during the war gives no promise of the restoration of the once vigorous American market here. Mexican securities are neglected, but for an occasional waking up of a mining share such as Esperanza. The influence of the restoration of the dividends of the leading Argentine railways to pre-war level has been nullified by poor current earnings. When railways are lucky enough to carry the bulk of two seasons' crops in one year they must expect to suffer when the next year stands on its own bottom. A market lost as completely as the American has been brought to memory by the announcement that on the last day of the year Grand Trunk of Canada guarantees stockholders will get their first dividend since 1914, the payment now counting from May 21 this year, when the railway began to be worked on be-

half of the Dominion Government. When such incidents represent all that is left of departments each one of which on its day could sway the whole sentiment of the stock exchange, the preoccupation of London with domestic industrial conditions may be understood.

MORE CONFIDENCE IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—A feeling of greater confidence prevailed on the stock exchange yesterday although bankers believed that the markets would go lower before taking a definite turn for the better. Although securities as a rule had a firm undertone the turnover was light.

Argentine rails improved on more reassuring advice with regard to the recent earthquake in that country. Dollar descriptions lacked steadiness on New York advices. Canadians were quiet.

Foreign loans showed more stability and there was a recovery in Brazilian following an official denial of rumors that a moratorium would be decreed.

Kaffirs were steady. The industrial section was stiffer. Hudson's Bay 5 7/16. Changes in the gilt-edged list were small, but consisted mostly of advances.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, England—The weekly statement of the Bank of England is as follows:

	Dec. 23	Increase
Total reserve	£11,628,000	£2,397,000
Circulation	£34,582,000	£3,248,000
Bank notes	£12,751,000	£50,000
Other securities	£78,914,000	£6,708,000
Other deposits	£136,030,000	£9,561,000
Public deposits	£13,789,000	£5,631,000
Govt securities	£77,177,000	£5,000

%Decrease.

The rate of discount remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

Treasury notes outstanding aggregated £351,355,000, compared with £322,050,000 last week. The amount of gold securing these notes is £28,618,000, compared with £28,642,000 in the previous week.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 7.80 per cent, compared with 9.64 per cent last week, and compares with a decline from 13.40 to 11.50 per cent this week last year.

Clearings through London banks for the week were £690,941,000, compared with £670,589,000 last week and £772,690,000 this week last year.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Birmingham, England, reports prices moving downward. Unmarked bars have been reduced £2 to £2 10s. Black steel bars are £22 12s. 6d.

The basis for wire nails has been reduced £5 to £35 in two-ton lots and over. Wire netting discounts have increased 7 1/2 per cent.

A Montreal, Quebec, dispatch says plans have been completed for consolidation of all but one of the Loew theatrical enterprises in Canada into a \$20,000,000 corporation. Of the new capital \$5,000,000 will be 8 per cent preferred and \$15,000,000 common stock.

Mountain states growers of sugar beets in convention at Denver, Colorado, insisted on a contract to split profits 50-50 between refiners and growers. The latter will refuse to grow beets unless their demands are granted. A minimum guarantee from refiners was voted down.

It is reported in London that the government contemplates measures to try to stabilize exchanges.

Traffic in the port of Hamburg during November was nearly five times greater than November, 1919. The ten months record, though six times greater than the corresponding period last year, was only one-fourth that of 1913.

For the first time in 22 years of growth, the directors of the United States Envelope Company of Worcester, Massachusetts, one of the largest envelope manufacturers in the world, have voted to increase the working capital and January 7, 1921, the stockholders will meet to consider increasing the capital stock from \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000 by increasing the amount of the common shares from \$1,000,000 to \$4,000,000, it was announced today.

The return will be used to finance new additions to the company's plant in Springfield and for other improvements, it was stated.

In presenting his financial statement in the Chamber of Deputies, the Italian Minister of Finance announced a budget deficit of nearly 14,000,000,000 lire for 1920-21, which must be covered by loans or treasury operations. He estimated the deficit in 1921-22 would amount approximately to 10,000,000,000 lire.

The Chinese Minister of Finance has been authorized to float a short-term domestic loan of \$60,000,000, of which \$36,000,000 will be utilized to buy depreciated Peking notes held by the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications. Notes thus regained will be destroyed, and after January 31 no official or commercial institutions will be permitted to traffic in them.

Bulgaria is negotiating with Belgian manufacturers for the purchase of railway material to the value of more than 100,000,000 francs. The Belgian state railways have decided not to place with German constructors an order for 1875 cars, as had been intended, and have resumed negotiations with Belgian builders.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Thurs'dy	Wed'n'dy	Parity
Sterling	\$3.52 1/2	\$3.52 1/2	\$4.86 1/2
France (French)	.0592	.0592 1/2	.1920
France (Belgian)	.0626	.0625	.1920
Lire	.0243	.0243	.1920
Gulden	.314	.314	.4020
German marks	.0129	.0129 1/2	.2380
Canadian dollar	.815	.815	

NEW FOREIGN TRADE BANK ABOUT READY

Company Formed to Finance Business Abroad for Products of Southern United States Oversubscribed by Million

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Oversubscribed by more than \$1,000,000, the Federal International Banking Company, designed to finance the south's foreign trade in staple raw and manufactured products, came into official existence here December 18, with a capital stock of \$7,000,000, instead of the \$5,000,000 originally announced at the tentative organization meeting.

Fifteen directors were named, and, on confirmation of these nominations by the banks of the nine states represented, the new board will elect a president, a vice-president for each state, and such other officials as may be deemed necessary to carry on the business. Following this election, which it is expected will be held within the next 30 days, the bank will begin to function immediately, with a credit of \$7,000,000, or 10 times its capital, with the federal reserve system.

Encouraged by the heavy oversubscription, which raised the capital stock from the original \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000, the organizers, at the meeting here decided to keep the stock books open in all of the states, with a view to increasing the capital stock to \$10,000,000. Louisiana led the nine states in the amount subscribed to the stock of the new export financing company, with \$1,719,729, and the headquarters of the bank will be in New Orleans. The bank is represented by three men—J. E. Bowden, J. P. Butler Jr., and R. S. Hecht—on the board of directors.

State Subscriptions

Subscriptions to the capital stock by states were:

Alabama	\$427,000
Arkansas	\$43,675
Florida	\$129,000
Georgia	\$1,400,000
Louisiana	\$1,719,729
Mississippi	\$30,900
South Carolina	\$25,600
Tennessee	\$22,500
Texas	\$1,550,000
Total	\$6,991,404

Robert P. Maddox of Atlanta, chairman of the campaign committee, to whose work is due largely the realization of the plans for this large bank under the Edge Law, gave the following statement to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor:

"The oversubscription of the capital stock originally contemplated, and the optimistic atmosphere of the conferences, were gratifying features of the launching of this bank, so long needed by the export and general foreign commercial interests of the south, and pleasing intimations of the success of its future. Those who have co-operated in the organization of this institution believe, from the response their labor has received, that the south has now arrived at a point from which it can handle its own financial problems. This bank is the third of its kind to be formed in the country."

Many Branch Banks

"The headquarters will be in New Orleans, but there will be branch banks established in many foreign countries, including agencies in London, Paris, Berlin, Rome, Madrid, Lisbon, Christiania, and in each of the South American capitals, with probably one branch serving Central America. Under the by-laws, these banks cannot discriminate against localities or communities or any interests whatever, so that each of the nine southern states involved will be as adequately served as the state in which the headquarters is established.

"The call for the payment of 25 per cent of the stock means that the bank will begin business very shortly, probably within ten days, following the stockholders meeting of January 7, with funds on hand aggregating at least \$1,850,000. Under its charter privileges it can and will sell debentures and acceptances of 10 times the amount of its capital, so that the release of virtually \$18,500,000 as a revolving fund to relieve tight commercial conditions in the south and in the south's foreign trade."

NEW PULP MILL FOR CANADA

PRINCE GEORGE, British Columbia—Plans for a \$6,000,000 pulp and paper mill at this point are now practically completed. The plant will be one of the most modern in Canada and will employ about 1000 men. Three kinds of paper can be made, including the finest bond. The plant will cover a space of about 200 acres. The coast at this place was found to be exceptionally suited for the industry. Eastern Canadian and United States capital are behind the scheme.

BANK OF FRANCE

PARIS, France—The weekly statement of the Bank of France is as follows (last 1000 omitted):

	This week	Last week	Last year
Gold	5,495,900	5,499,000	5,578,500
Silver	285,700	287,400	289,000
Circulation	37,444,200	37,509,100	37,274,500
Deposits	3,521,400	3,542,400	3,127,000
Loans and disc.	5,880,900	5,865,800	3,346,100
Treasury	79,100	110,000	76,400

GERMAN HARVEST REPORT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN, Germany—It is officially reported that the German harvest for 1920 yielded 6,963,000 tons, against 7,707,000 in 1919 and 8,992,000 in 1918. The greater part of the deficit has been covered by purchases from abroad.

GOVERNMENT BOND MATURITIES IN 1921

Total Amount Is Only \$262,030,000 and Expectation of Little if Any Refunding

NEW YORK, New York—The total of all government bonds maturing in 1921 is \$262,030,000 and this comparatively small amount is expected to be paid off without any extensive refunding.

Largest and most important maturity is United Kingdom of great Britain and Ireland five-year 5 1/2 per cent notes amounting to \$150,000,000, due November 1, 1921. This issue was floated in United States in November, 1916, when publicly offered at 98 1/2 and interest. It is secured by pledge with trustee of securities having aggregate value of not less than \$180,000,000, consisting mostly of securities of foreign countries, principally Canadian Government and municipal bonds. This issue is not convertible. It is payable in gold coin of United States in New York, or in London at fixed rate of \$4.86 1/4 to the pound.

Republic of China has \$5,500,000 6 per cent bonds due for payment here November 1, 1921. This loan was offered November 1, 1919, at 98 1/2 and interest.

The City of Paris \$50,000,000 6 per cent loan, sold here in 1916, falls due October 15, 1921. It was offered at 98 1/2 and has fluctuated widely, now selling around 92, to yield about 14 per cent. Paris City debt are a distinct municipal issue, being a direct obligation not secured by mortgage.

Canada has two loans falling due in this country next year, \$25,000,000 5 per cent bonds, due April 1, 1921, and \$15,000,000 two-year 5 1/2 per cent notes, due August 1, 1921.

The Philippine Government will pay \$10,000,000 one-year 4 per cent certificates of indebtedness August 2, 1921. These bonds were sold last year by a syndicate of New York bankers, who offered them at 97 1/2 and interest. They are a direct obligation of the Philippine Government.

The following compilation gives due date of government loans maturing in 1921, with rate of interest and amount (last 1000 omitted):

Jan 1 Belgium 1-yr notes	6	\$6,400
Apr 1 Canadian gold bonds	5	25,000
Aug 1 Canadian 2-yr notes	5 1/2	15,000
Aug 2 Philippine 1-yr debt cts	4	10,000
Dec 15 C of Paris 5-yr bonds	6	50,000
Nov 1 China Rep 2-yr notes	6	5,500
Nov 1 Un Kingdom 5-yr notes	5 1/2	150,000
Dec 1 Panama Rep serial	5	130

GAS UNDERTAKINGS IN UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Authorized gas undertakings in the United Kingdom, other than those of local authorities, constitute a large industry. On December 31, 1919, in the United Kingdom, the total capital (share or stock) authorized amounted to £98,295,361, of which £83,494,319 had been paid up. In addition £18,318,212 had been raised as loan capital, including debenture stock.

The receipts on revenue account for the year 1919 amounted to £43,037,484, and the expenditure to £39,124,309. The quantity of coal carbonized was 10,596,697 tons and the quantity of gas made was 160,826,784 cubic feet, including 28,723,808 cubic feet of water gas and 4,487,047 cubic feet of "other gas."

The consumers in the United Kingdom on December 31, 1919, included 2,693,890 users of slot meters, and 1,816,705 users of ordinary meters. Two hundred and seventy-three thousand one hundred public lamps were supplied by these concerns with gas during the year, and the length of the gas mains in use totaled 24,078 5/8 miles.

NEW YORK MARKET REGISTERS GAINS

NEW YORK, New York—The stock market reversed the downward action that has marked its course for some time and yesterday registered gains in many securities. The highest prices were made in the last hour under the leadership of oils, equipments and shippings. The closing was strong. The sales involved 1-163,800 shares. Call money was steady at 7 per cent.

No great change in general commercial and industrial conditions was made known to affect the market, but there has been a growing feeling of optimism and confidence on the part of many persons as stocks approached nearer to the bottom from which a rebound is logical.

The closing was active around best prices: Steel 79 1/2, up 2 1/2; Baldwin 84 1/2, up 3 1/2; Rubber 58 1/2, up 2 1/2; Mexican Petroleum 76 1/2, up 5 1/2.

WIRE REPORTS BUSINESS GOOD

NEW YORK, New York—In the face of any statements about stagnant business throughout the United States it is learned from trustworthy sources that the traffic of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which is an invaluable barometer of the condition of general trade and commerce, compares favorably with that of a year ago.

MARKET AVERAGES

NEW YORK, New York—Daily averages in the stock market are as follows:

	Changes	from	Year
	Wednes-	day	ago
20 rails	70.74	+.94	54.93
20 industrials	67.02	+.27	103.95
20 coppers	21.41	-.05	38.81

CUT PRICES ASKED TO HELP BUSINESS

Manufacturer Demands That All Join in Reductions to Make It a Fair Proposition to Restore Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Various lines of business that are blazhing the way to more normal conditions by reducing prices, profits and wages are combining forces with the consumers in demanding that all lines join in doing their share toward deflation and readjustment. Consumers have applied pressure to reduce prices by curtailing their buying but that has the questionable economic effect of slowing the wheels of industry. The latest recruit to the army fighting high prices wants reductions to make better business. It is the cotton manufacturer in New Bedford who not only demands that there be no slackers but threatens retaliation if others do not do their share. Part of the ultimatum sent out by at least one local cotton mill to every firm from which the corporation was in the habit of buying supplies, follows:

"In view of the announced reduction in wages, to take place in this city December 20, among the cotton mill operatives, we call your particular attention to your own policy of following our wage scales when there is an upward trend, and trust you will do likewise, now that the downward trend has set in. We on our part shall expect lower prices on commodities which are produced by our labor, as we do not intend to have our operatives the only ones subject to declining wages."

The manufacturers say: "The boom following the war resulted in the mills going too far the other way, as is only natural, but if the rest of the people are not going to reduce labor costs, too, then the only thing for the mills to do, the first chance they get, is to cancel the present reduction. We are all going to deflate in all industries and in business, too, or else none of us is going to deflate. The cotton mill worker is not going to be the goat if we can prevent it."

Those who are not doing whatever "business" practices concede are fair and permissible know their own shortcomings, but lest all claim they are doing this, it is only necessary to point to the figures that show average retail prices have dropped but 1 1/2 per cent from the abnormally high point of last spring.

Undoubtedly there are many examples that may be pointed out in this connection, but attention has been called to two specific instances. There is one particular make of shoes that sold for \$5 before the war. Last year they sold for \$13 and very recently they sold for that same figure, \$13. Another example pointed out is that of a certain kind of paint. A year ago a given quantity of this cost at retail 35 cents. Recently some stores charged 55 cents for the same quantity in spite of the fact that many of the essentials that go to make up paint have dropped tremendously in the last few months.

While it is readily understood how difficult it is for retailers to reduce on goods bought at high prices, it is regarded as economically inevitable that sooner or later the drop must come and those who wait too long are in a position to suffer the greatest losses.

REPORT ON IMPORT AND EXPORT GOLD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Imports of gold into the United States during the first 10 days of December totaled \$11,840,352, as against \$19,373,229 for the previous 10 days. Exports for the first 10 days of this month, however, showed an increase, amounting to \$11,598,442, compared with \$2,253,711 during the last 10 days of November.

The falling off in the amount of gold imported was largely due to a drop in exports to Europe. The increase in gold exports is chiefly due to heavy shipments to the Orient for exchange transactions. Exports to the Orient during the first 10 days of the month totaled \$11,322,585, compared with \$2,021,200 for the previous 10 days.

Imports of silver during the December period amounted to \$2,032,913, compared with \$1,912,974 for the last 10 days of November, while silver exports aggregated \$3,224,412, as against \$97,608 for the November period.

DIVIDENDS

According to a cable from London the directors of Rand Mines, Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 85 per cent, payable early in February to holders of record December 31. This makes the total disbursements for the year 145 per cent as against 100 per cent in the previous year.

The directors of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent, payable January 25 to holders of record January 15.

Directors of the Hood Rubber Company have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on the new no par value common stock, payable December 31 to stock of record December 21. This is at the rate of \$4 per annum, equal to the \$8 dividend rate on the old stock, which was exchanged for the present stock on the basis of two shares for one.

The Procter & Gamble Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the 8 per cent preferred, payable January 15 to stock of record December 24.

REPORT ON CUBAN FINANCES IS READY

HAVANA, Cuba—Albert Rathbone, former Assistant of the United States Treasury, who has been making an investigation of financial conditions in Cuba at the suggestion of President Menocal, has written his report and it is ready for submission. Mr. Rathbone says that Cuba is facing a period of deflation, but he believed that the nation would continue to prosper.

He asserted his belief that bonds to the amount of \$100,000,000 might be issued by American banks, adding that the amount should not be less than \$50,000,000. He suggested that a commission should be appointed upon which representatives of the banks advancing money should be represented.

He was opposed to the issuance of paper money and also to the proposal that the government should bolster up insolvent banks which, in his opinion, should be allowed to fail.

Several foreign banks in Havana are not taking advantage of the existing moratorium according to a telegram from the American Consulate. The seven banking institutions listed by the Consul General which before the moratorium did 38 per cent of the banking business in Havana are now doing business approximating 68 per cent.

DANISH EXPORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—For the week ending November 27, Danish agricultural exports were: Butter, 1,694,100 kilos, of which Great Britain took 530,100 kilos and Germany 278,000 kilos; eggs 498,400 scores, of which no less than 423,300 were sent to Great Britain, and bacon \$34,800 kilos, which all went to the British market.

FRANCE REPORTS EXPORT INCREASE

Statistics for 11 Months Ending in November Show Gain in Trade Over Previous Year

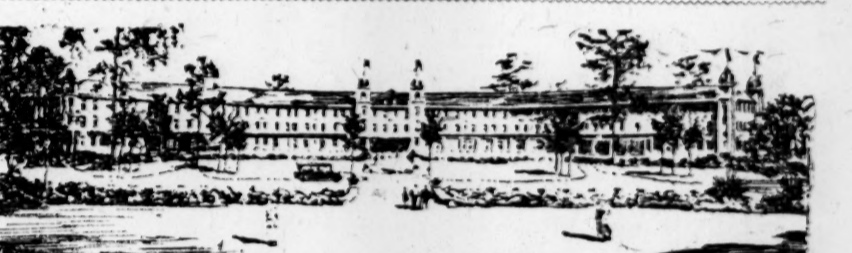
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Statistics showing trade movements during the first 11 months of the present year just published reveal a great increase of exports, particularly of manufactured articles. There is an important diminution of imports of foodstuffs and increased imports of raw materials. Depreciation of the franc favors purchases in France by countries which have high rates of exchange, while limiting purchases of France in those countries. From January to the end of November, 1919, the balance of imports over exports was 21,547,500,000 francs. For a corresponding period of 1920 the balance of imports over exports is only 11,683,000,000 francs. During that period exports have progressed in comparison with last year by 11,112,000,000 francs, of which 7,967,000,000 relate to manufactured articles. Imports have been augmented by 2,247,000,000 francs but, while raw materials have gone up by 3,279,000,000, purchased foodstuffs have been reduced by 1,275,000,000. The sale of manufacturing articles has progressed by 560,000,000 francs and purchases of foodstuffs diminished by 381,000,000 francs.

Imports in the 11 months ended November 30 were 32,456,000,000 francs compared with 30,209,000,000 francs in the same time in 1919. Exports for 11 months ended November 30 were 20,773,000,000 francs compared with 8,662,000,000 francs in corresponding period last year.

HOTELS AND RESORTS

SOUTHERN



KENILWORTH LODGE

in the Florida hill-and-lake country

FACING beautiful Lake Jackson, surrounded by orange groves through which rambles a sporty 6100-yard, 18-hole golf course, Kenilworth Lodge is among the nation's most noteworthy resorts. Modern building, steam-heated throughout. Every room with bath, Artesian spring water. A memorable table. Private dairy farm.

Applications for season, opening January 5, now being received.

KENILWORTH LODGE COMPANY

Address to Jan. 1, 408 Guardian Bldg., Cleveland
After Jan. 1, Sebring, Florida
Also ask Mr. Foster Service—Shedden, Stores, Boston
Manager: Frank H. Wiggins, formerly with Imperial and Vanderbilt Hotels
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Ottawa	1	0	1.000
Hamilton	1	0	1.000
St. Patricks	0	1	.000
Canadiens	0	1	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—Ottawa won its opening game of the National Hockey League season here Wednesday night, defeating the St. Patricks of Toronto, 6 to 3. Superior condition won for the Senators, who scored three goals in the final period. The first two periods ended 3 to 3. Ottawa signed Frank Nighbor previous to the game and he played at intervals, and while not in form, he showed to great advantage. John Darragh playing at right wing was the star of the game. He scored three goals and was an effective and tireless worker. Denny and Gerard were next in order of merit. For St. Patricks Mitchell, Cameron and Noble were best. The game was very evenly contested, only minor penalties being inflicted by Referee Cooper Smeaton. The summary:

OTTAWA ST. PATRICKS
Denny, lw.....w, Snayley
Boucher, c.....w, Wilson
Darragh, lw.....w, Corbett Denny
Gerard, cp.....w, Randall
Nighbor, cp.....w, Cameron
Benedict, f.....w, Mitchell
Ottawa—H. Broadbent, J. Mackell, F. Nighbor, St. Patricks—M. Roach, R. Smylie.
Score—Ottawa 6, St. Patricks 3. Goals—Darragh 3, C. Denny 2, Gerard for Ottawa; Cameron, Corbett Denny, Wilson for St. Patricks. Substitutes—Broadbent, Mackell and Nighbor for Ottawa; Roach and Smylie for St. Patricks. Referee—Cooper Smeaton. Umpires—J. Wallace and E. Butterworth. Time—Three 20-minute periods.

Hamilton Wins

Canadiens Are Defeated in National Hockey League Series

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

HAMILTON, Ontario—Hamilton had its first display of professional hockey Wednesday night with the former Quebec team, now owned by Hamilton, and the Montreal Canadiens supplying the thrills. Hamilton won by 5 to 0. The locals scored two goals in the opening period, two in the second and one in the third. Both teams lacked condition.

The Canadiens were worse off than the Tigers in so far as they had not been on the ice before going into action here. At times they showed flashes of last year's form, but the scoring power was missing. Hamilton showed more speed and the work of Lockhart in the Hamilton nets was also a big factor in the victory, as he stopped an avalanche of shots. Vezina, the celebrated Canadian goalkeeper, was not at his best.

Matte and Carey of the Hamilton team were the stars. Lalonde and Corbett were best for the Frenchmen. The game was viewed by a crowd of 3,500, which didn't quite fill Hamilton's new arena, but judging by the enthusiasm shown, the professional game is going to be popular. The summary:

HAMILTON CANADIENS
McDonald, lw.....w, Pitre
Progers, c.....w, Lalonde
Carey, rw.....w, Berlanquett
Corbett, cp.....w, Munnery
Matte, f.....w, Vezina
Lockhart, g.....w, Vezina
Score—Hamilton 5, Canadiens 0. Goals—Dye 2, Carey, Matte, Progers for Hamilton; Substitutes—McCarthy, Lowery for Hamilton; Arbour, McDonald, Corbett for Canadiens. Referee—Thomas Melville. Montreal. Goal Judges—Thomas Moore and Audley Morden. Time—Three 20m. periods.

CLASS A TEAMS
IN A TRIPLE TIE

INTER-CLUB SQUASH TENNIS

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harvard Club	3	1	.750
Columbia Club	3	1	.750
Yale Club	3	1	.750
Crescent Club	3	1	.750
Princeton Club	0	4	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Class A team championship of the Metropolitan Squash Association ended its first round with a triple tie between the teams of the Harvard Club, the present champions, the Columbia University Club, and the Yale Club. This was accomplished by a wholly unexpected victory of the Columbia Club over the champions by a score of six matches to one, while the Yale Club disposed of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn by the same score.

The feature match of the Columbia-Harvard Club contest brought together Jay Gould, Columbia Club court tennis champion, and F. V. S. Hyde, a champion in past years. It resulted in a remarkable exhibition; both made shots that the gallery could hardly believe possible. Hyde was particularly brilliant, making shots off the front wall that showed complete command of the situation.

After a slow beginning, in which Gould raised the score to 13-7, Hyde forced his way by court-covering tactics to 13-11, but Gould finally managed to capture the extra points, using his extreme speed. In fact speed was the principal factor throughout the match, the rallies being rather short in consequence. In the second game Hyde was at his best, running out after

11-9 had been called against him. In the final, after a struggle at 7-11, Hyde's game appeared to slow down and Gould made the most of this. The other matches were close, but except in the case of A. H. Tomes, who proved too steady for A. L. Marvin, the Columbia Club players showed superiority sufficient to win. The summary:

Jay Gould, Columbia Club, defeated F. V. S. Hyde, Harvard Club, 15-11, 11-15, 15-9.
Frank Kilde, Columbia Club, defeated Anderson Dana, Harvard Club, 15-10, 10-15, 15-12.
E. W. Putnam, Columbia Club, defeated P. M. Morrison, Harvard Club, 15-10, 10-15, 15-16.
P. S. Keeler, Columbia Club, defeated P. S. Whitlock, Harvard Club, 15-9, 15-7.
Lyle Mahan, Columbia Club, defeated L. I. Grinnell, Harvard Club, 15-7, 10-15, 15-16.

Duncan Bulkeley, Columbia Club, defeated J. A. Richards, Harvard Club, 15-11, 11-15, 15-11.
A. H. Tomes, Harvard Club, defeated A. L. Marvin, Columbia Club, 15-12, 15-7.
The feature of the Yale-Crescent Club match was the margin of victory of Thomas Coward, the new Yale Club star, over his victim in the fall tournament, C. M. Bull Jr. After battling on even terms with Bull in the first two games, he continued to increase his speed and swept over him in the third, allowing him but a single point. A. J. Cordier, present national champion, also showed form by an easy victory over Andrew Baxter Jr. The summary:

Thomas Coward, Yale Club, defeated C. M. Bull Jr., Crescent Club, 15-11, 12-15, 15-7.
R. E. Pink, Crescent Club, defeated Livingston Platt, Yale Club, 15-16, 15-10.
C. J. MacGuire, Yale Club, defeated W. Ding, Crescent Club, 15-8, 15-5.
A. J. Cordier, Yale Club, defeated Andrew Baxter Jr., Crescent Club, 15-1, 15-3.
H. R. Stern, Yale Club, defeated N. F. Terrace, Crescent Club, 15-1, 15-1.
Stuyvesant Wainwright, Yale Club, defeated M. M. Sterling, Crescent Club, 15-5, 15-3.
S. S. Baker, Yale Club, won by default.

THREE GEORGIA
VETERANS BACK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATHENS, Georgia—About 50 candidates have reported every day for the last two weeks to the gymnasium of the University of Georgia, trying hard for a place on the varsity basketball five. As a wealth of material is present, one of the best teams the Red and Black has ever produced should be drawn from it. Last year the varsity five was one of the best in the south, and in the national basketball tournament held in Atlanta last spring, the Rutgers College quintet only won from the Georgians by a narrow margin. The Rutgers team was runner-up in the tournament.

This year three men from last season's team are back and one from the 1917 quintet. Capt. J. P. Cheeves '23 will lead the five this season. Arthur Pew '22, E. R. Rawson '23, and W. D. Anderson '22 are all old stars that have returned and hope to win places on the Georgia five. The other men did great work last year against all opponents. With these men back and the large number of new candidates out, Coach H. I. Stegeman should make a great machine. Among the candidates out this year that have not been candidates in past years are, H. V. Hartley '23, E. M. Gurr '23 and Arthur Bennett '24.

Prof. S. V. Sanford, the athletic director of the university, is arranging an extensive schedule for the team and the best teams in the south will be played. After the close of the season the university will enter the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association basketball tournament in Atlanta. Coach H. I. Stegeman of Georgia has charge of arranging the tournament and his team will be a strong contestant for honors in it.

Practice will be resumed immediately after the holidays and the first game will be played early in January. The partial schedule, announced by the Red and Black, an official athletic publication, is as follows:

January 8—Furman University at Georgia; 14—Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Georgia; 15—Mercer University at Mercer; 22—Clemson University at Georgia; 29—Pending.

February 5—Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn; 12—Pending; 19—Atlanta Athletic Club at Georgia; 26—Atlanta Athletic Club at Atlanta.

SEATTLE SEVEN
WINS AT HOCKEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington—The Victoria hockey team was defeated by the Seattle team Wednesday night at the Arena by a 7-to-2 score in the first game in Seattle this season of the Pacific Coast Hockey Association.

For more than two periods the invaders held their own, but they fell below form in the third period. The game was fairly fast, due largely to fast skating and passing by the "Mets." After seven minutes of play in the second session, Roy Rickey put Seattle in the lead, followed by Riley seven minutes later who shot the puck under Fowler on a rebound. Johnson of Victoria stopped many opportunities for Seattle to score by his pokecheck and scored one of his own team's goals from the left wing by back-hand shooting. The contest took place before a filled house. The summary:

SEATTLE VICTORIA
Riley, lw.....w, Ostman
Walker, c.....w, Dundersdale
Foyton, cp.....w, Johnson
Morrison, rw.....w, H. Meeking
Rickey, cp.....w, Genge
Rowe, f.....w, C. Loughlin
Holmes, g.....w, E. Fowler
Score—Seattle 7, Victoria 2. Goals—Rickey 2, Foyton 2, Morrison for Seattle; H. Meeking, Johnson for Victoria. Referee—M. Ion. Time—Three 15m. periods.

GOODYEAR WINS
SECOND REPLAY

Defeats Cleveland Greyhounds in Second Round of National Challenge Cup Soccer Football

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Probably the hardest-fought and certainly the most prolonged match in the history of the early rounds of the national challenge cup competition in any season, came to a close at Luna Park, Cleveland, when the Goodyear Football Club of Akron defeated the Cleveland Greyhounds by 3 goals to 1. It was the third game of the pairing of these two teams in the second round of the current national soccer championships, both earlier games, one at Luna Park and one in Worcester Stadium, Akron, resulting in 1-to-1 tie scores.

That the deadlock should be broken by the visiting team on the home field of the Greyhounds was as big a surprise as the decisiveness of the victory for the Akron eleven. The game was played under ideal conditions before a record crowd, and the play sparkled at all stages. Another tied game was in prospect at the end of the first half, each team having scored in the first 45 minutes of play and the performance of the teams being on an even plane. However, the Goodyear forward line showed new power after the restart, and with defense holding stanchly, the Akron attackers pushed through the home defense for two goals and the decision, to arrive at which had required 5½ hours of sterling football.

Thwaites, taking a penalty kick, gave the Clevelanders their goal. Ferguson, from a perfect centering, equalized for Goodyear before half-time. McDonald and Ferguson shot the goals in the second half for the Akron aggregation. In a second-round tie game replay at Riverview Park, Chicago, the Harvey Soccer Club defeated the Swedish-American team of Chicago 1 goal to 0. Barbour, inside right of the suburban combination, kicking the goal in the first half. The second half was a nip-and-tuck affair with neither side counting. The Harvey defenders broke up several well-organized attacks of the Swedish-American forwards.

In a delayed second-round game at Sherrill, New York, the Kodak Park eleven of Rochester eliminated the Oneida Community, Ltd., Soccer Club from the national title play by scoring a 1-to-0 victory through the medium of a penalty kick late in the second half, when it had seemed probable extra time would have to be played.

NO CHANGES IN
THE LEADERSHIP

McLean Is Only Player With 10 Goals or More Who Enhanced His Aggregate Nov. 27

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LONDON, England—Three further players—David McLean of Bradford, F. Roberts, Bolton Wanderers, and Richard Kelly, Burnley's international forward—brought their goal totals into double figures as the result of games played in the First Division of the Football Association Football League on November 27. The outstanding performance of the day was Kelly's exhibition against Oldham Athletic, when he scored 4 splendid goals. Next to this must come the feat of Roberts, who notched the only 2 goals of the match against Blackburn Rovers. McLean had previously needed only 1 goal to bring his total to 10, and this he scored against the doughty Aston Villa. Another man, a little lower down on the list, who secured a couple of goals, was Frederick Pagnam, of the Arsenal, who was in fine shooting form against Huddersfield Town. The leadership of the list was in no way changed on November 28, and of the men who could already claim a total of more than 10 goals, only one enhanced his aggregate.

Player and Club	Goals
Joseph Smith, Bolton Wanderers	17
W. H. Walker, Aston Villa	16
W. Elliott, Middlesbrough	15
Richard Kelly, Burnley	11
George Horne, Manchester City	11
Norm Harris, Newcastle United	10
B. Bliss, Tottenham Hotspur	10
David McLean, Bradford	10
F. Roberts, Bolton Wanderers	10
C. M. Buchan, Sunderland	10
J. Sed, Tottenham Hotspur	10
Joseph Anderson, Burnley	10
R. Johnson, Liverpool	10
W. Chambers, Liverpool	10
Frederick Pagnam, Arsenal	10
L. Haworth, Blackburn Rovers	10
H. Johnson, Sheffield United	10
W. Cross, Burnley	10
P. Dawson, Blackburn Rovers	10
R. Forsyth, Liverpool	10
Richard Bond, Bradford City	10
P. Morris, West Bromwich Albion	10
H. A. White, Arsenal	10
G. S. Seymour, Newcastle United	10
W. H. J. Kiropp, Everton	10
C. Cross, Everton	10
Bernard Travers, Sunderland	10
C. Wilson, Tottenham Hotspur	10
Clement Stephenson, Aston Villa	10
T. W. Boyle, Burnley	10
William Kirtin, Aston Villa	10
Stanley Davies, Preston North End	10
T. Miller, Liverpool	10
P. B. Holland, Blackburn Rovers	10
W. T. Roberts, Preston North End	10
R. Butler, Oldham Athletic	10
C. Wall, Oldham Athletic	10
A. Smiles, Newcastle United	10
Thomas Meehan, Manchester United	10
Harry Leonard, Manchester United	10
W. Murphy, Manchester City	10
H. Barnes, Manchester City	10
Frederick Walden, Tottenham Hotspur	10
R. Turnbull, Bradford	10
G. Harrison, Everton	10
R. Woodhouse, Preston North End	10

SIMMS RETAINS
THE LEADERSHIP

He Is Now Firmly Established With an Aggregate of Fourteen at the Head of the List

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LONDON, England—The results of games played in the Third Division of the Association Football League, on November 27, failed to bring about the downfall of E. Simms, Luton Town, who, adding one point to his total, was firmly established, with an aggregate of 14, at the head of the list of goal-scorers. Albert Fairclough, the Southend United forward, did not augment his score of 12, and occupied second place, while H. J. Fleming scored one of Swindon's Town's 5 goals against Newport County, and consequently brought his total into double figures. C. W. Bailey of Reading was sole tenant of the fourth position, but seven players—each with a total of 8 goals—followed close upon his heels. The best performance on November 27 was that of W. Batty, Swindon Town, who rose to sixth position as the result of a "hat trick" against Newport County.

Player and Club	Goals
E. Simms, Luton Town	14
Albert Fairclough, Southend United	12
H. J. Fleming, Swindon Town	10
C. W. Bailey, Reading	10
H. Birch, Queens Park Rangers	8
J. Conner, Crystal Palace	8
E. Smith, Crystal Palace	8
Peter Ronald, Watford	8
B. Beynon, Swansea Town	8
J. Walker, Merthyr Town	8
W. Rawlings, Southampton	8
E. Smith, Swindon Town	8
William Lockett, Northampton	8
John Doran, Brighton & Hove Albion	8
W. Batty, Swindon Town	8
W. Keen, Millwall	8
A. Wolstenholme, Newport County	8
Edward Hodgson, Brighton & Hove Albion	8
Frank Stringfellow, Portsmouth	8
H. Frank, Bristol Rovers	8
J. Clarke, Grimsby Town	8
J. Whibley, Crystal Palace	8
F. Hoddinott, Watford	8
H. Milne, Gillingham	8
W. Chesser, Merthyr Town	8
King, Brentford	8
J. Moore, Southampton	8
J. Gregory, Queens Park Rangers	8
D. Morrison, Swansea Town	8
Ivor Jones, Swansea Town	8
J. Broad, Millwall	8
W. J. Smith, Queens Park Rangers	8
Charles White, Watford	8
W. Wright, Exeter City	8
A. Doolin, Southampton	8
P. Hill, Luton Town	8
A. Mathieson, Luton Town	8
George Whitson, Northampton	8
W. Devlin, Newport County	8
R. W. Jefferson, Swindon Town	8
C. Wovles, Exeter City	8
D. Norris, Norwich City	8
W. Ogley, Swansea Town	8
J. Macaulay, Grimsby Town	8
D. Collier, Grimsby Town	8
M. Milwall	8
C. Sutherland, Millwall	8

AUSTRALIA WINS
RIFLE TROPHY

Defeats Great Britain and New Zealand for the Challenge Shield at Melbourne, Victoria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—After an exciting contest, Australia's rifle team defeated the British and New Zealand teams in the Empire rifle shooting contest and won the challenge shield, which Britain had held for 10 years. The Australian team led by only 23 points at the finish, but they were ahead in four ranges out of the six. The final scores were: Australia 2094, Great Britain 2071, New Zealand 2046. Lieut. J. A. Smith of the British team did the best shooting in the match, scoring 278 out of a possible 300. J. H. Williams of the Australian team was next with 274, and then followed Captain Smith (British) 271, F. H. Bolton (New Zealand) 269, L. Armstrong (Australian) 266, F. Harrison (Australian) 265, S. Edwards (Australian) 264.

At the 800-yard range L. Armstrong, shooting first for Australia, scored 10 bull-eyes, and Captain Smith replied for Britain with the same score of 50. The New Zealanders, who had to complete their firing in half the time occupied by the other two teams, in order to catch their train for Sydney, shot well, and at the 1000-yard range they scored 25 more than the Britishers and 33 more than the Australians. Much interest was taken in the shooting for the King's prize in the various states. At Liverpool, New South Wales, J. E. Face, an Australian, won the King's with his last shot, after another rifleman had been cheered and photographed as the winner. Shooting for the King's prize at the Victorian Rifle Association's annual matches resulted in a victory for G. A. Godkin, a young Midland shot who won by 3 points in competition with the best British and New Zealand riflemen. He scored at the four stages a total of 330 points out of a possible 355.

CLYMER IS NEW MANAGER

TOLEDO, Ohio—William Clymer has signed a contract to manage the Toledo American Association team for 1921. He piloted the Columbus team of the American Association last season.

CLARKE TAKES NEW POSITION

BALTIMORE, Maryland—Rufus Clarke, former star pitcher of the University of South Carolina baseball team, has been signed by the Baltimore Club of the International League. Manager J. C. Dunn has announced.

CUP-TIES CREATE
MUCH INTEREST

It Is Expected That the Boness and East Fife Clubs Will Be Competitors in Final Match

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—In Scottish Association football circles, much interest was taken in the Scottish qualifying cup-ties that were played on November 27. Boness, a provincial club that has met with much success this season, reached the final stage, and, following two draws, East Fife put out Alloa, and thereby entered the semi-final round. It is very probable that East Fife and Boness will compete in the final. This competition is of great value to many a struggling club. Boness are the undefeated leaders in that bright and prosperous combination called the Central League, which is composed of the best of the clubs in the east and midlands of Scotland, outside the Scottish League. Andrew Wilson, the Scottish international, plus in it or Dumfries Athletic, and he is still getting a lot of goals. Altogether, since August, he has scored 17 of his club's 32 goals in league matches.

Albion Rovers in the Scottish League have come to be regarded as a danger to the Rangers since they defeated them last season in dramatic style in the Scottish cup-ties, and on November 27, the Scottish League leaders got home by only one goal on the Rovers' ground at Coatbridge. The Rangers were not seen at their best and a draw would have been quite a good result to the game. They were without their "star" marksman, George Henderson, and with Thomas Muirhead in the center-forward position, the Rovers attack was not as formidable as it had been in previous weeks. The Celtic, on the other hand, had a simple task in disposing of Raith Rovers, for whom the goalkeeper was the only man who did himself real justice. A very poor show did the Rovers make in the second half, when the Celts scored four times after finding the net but once in the early period. The Celtic, like the Rangers, were without their regular center-forward, and played a newcomer named Longmuir, an Androssian junior, for the first time. He scored a couple of goals, so that his debut was one full of promise.

Partick Thistle emulated the Celtic in securing five goals and it was against their fellow townsmen of Glasgow, Queens Park men, that they took the opportunity of rubbing in their advantage. It was surely ironical that three of the Thistles goals should have been scored by James Kinloch, a former Queens Park player. James McMenemy, although he did not score, was every planning out schemes and helping materially in their execution. Another prominent player in the Thistle team was Joseph Harris, the right halfback.

The scoring event of the day was performed by Third Lanark, who registered no fewer than seven goals against the Airdrieonians, another set-back to the club that looked previously as if it were going to make a real bid against the Rangers for the league championship. It was a great scoring game, and the spectators do like to see goals, especially when it is the home team which is getting them. Not only were goals scored, but James Brownlie saved a penalty kick. As a rule the three goals scored by the Airdrieonians would have been sufficient to have given them the points; but their defense, which had to be slightly disturbed, was very weak. It was the backs and the halfbacks rather than the goalkeeper who were responsible for the rout. Fletcher Welsh, who has wandered a lot in his career, having been with the Heart of Midlothian, Raith Rovers and Sheffield Wednesday, was in a rampant scoring mood, and followed up his two goals of the previous week with four more. He is by no means an ideal center-forward, but he is a hustler, and, on his day, a great shot. Not since their first match of the season had the Airdrieonians had more than two goals recorded against them.

The Heart of Midlothian had four goals against Kilmarnock, a total they have not obtained for many a day. Three of the four were obtained by their center-forward, F. J. Forbes, whose return to goal-getting must be very welcome to the followers of the Edinburgh club. The other Edinburgh team, the Hibernians, did quite well to draw a goalless game, with Morton, a feat not easily accomplished. Perhaps Morton took the opposition too lightly. All events they availed themselves of this match to try a new center-forward and they played their scoring man, George French, at outside right. The new arrangement did not work well and before the end French was placed in his accustomed position. It was then too late, however, and Morton had to be satisfied with a division of the points.

Both of the northern teams had one goal victories, Dundee at home over Clyde, and Aberdeen over Dumbarton at Dumbarton. Dundee dropped for a day their usual center-forward, John Bell. Motherwell shared with Ayr United in a goalless draw. Falkirk had a good win at Paisley and hardly deserved to do so. The points gained gave them a very useful lift upon the league standing, in which Dumbarton seem to be as firmly established at the foot as the Rangers are at the top.

BALBRIDGE FOOTBALL COACH

OMAHA, Nebraska—H. M. Balbridge of Omaha, Yale University tackle in 1915 and 1916, has been named football coach for Creighton University for 1921. He served as a line coach at the University of Nebraska the past season.

MARYLEBONE LEADS
NEW SOUTH WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Marylebone Cricket Club and New South Wales continued their cricket match here November 20. When stumps were drawn for the first day of play, Marylebone, with three wickets in hand in their second innings, were 303 runs ahead. On the renewal of the game, the pitch was still in splendid condition and C. Kelleway and W. Bardeley were batting for New South Wales with Col. J. W. H. T. Douglas and P. G. H. Fender bowling. New South Wales had 50 runs to its credit for three wickets. Brilliant fielding on the part of the English team retired the New South Wales side for 153 runs in its first innings.

Marylebone then opened its second innings with a lead of 83 runs. J. B. Hobbs and A. C. Russell started batting, the latter being retired after he had scored only one run and Hobbs was retired with only five to his credit. J. W. Hearn and E. H. Hendren made a strong combination, the former scoring 81 and the latter 27. P. G. H. Fender turned in a useful 35 not out, and when stumps were drawn for the day, Marylebone had scored 220 runs for the loss of seven wickets. The summary:

First Innings	Second Innings
J. B. Hobbs, c.....b	c Hendry, b.....
A. C. Russell, b.....	Gregory.....
Gregory.....	Gregory.....
J. W. Hearn, b.....	c Hendry, b.....
Kelleway.....	Gregory.....
E. H. Hendren.....	Gregory.....
run out.....	Gregory.....
Harry Makepeace, c.....	c Taylor, b Malley.....
St. Oldfield, b.....	Gregory.....
Col. J. W. H. T. Douglas, b Malley.....	Gregory.....
P. G. H. Fender, b.....	Gregory.....
T. Andrews, b Howell.....	Gregory.....
C. Kelleway, c Woolley, b Douglas.....	Gregory.....
W. Bardeley, c Woolley, b Fender.....	Gregory.....
J. M. Gregory, b Fender.....	Gregory.....
J. M. Taylor, c and b Douglas.....	Gregory.....
H. Hendry, b Douglas.....	Gregory.....
W. A. Oldfield, not out.....	Gregory.....
E. Trenner, c Russell, b Fender.....	Gregory.....
A. A. Malley, b Fender.....	Gregory.....
B. Byes, etc.....	Gregory.....
Total.....	Total.....

PUDEDEFOOT HAS
PLACE OF HONOR

His Two Decisive Goals Against Stockport County Result in Individual Scoring Leadership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LONDON, England—As the result of scoring two good goals against Stockport County on November 27, S. C. Puddefoot, of West Ham United, rose to the head of the list of goal-scorers in the Second Division of the Association Football League. Puddefoot had been giving several good displays in the goal-scoring line, and fully deserved to occupy the place of honor, but he was closely pursued by R. Blood, the forward from Burnley Port Vale, who, having a total of 12, was just 1 point behind. Puddefoot and Blood had hitherto shared the leadership with A. R. Hawes, South Shields, but this player failed to increase his aggregate, and was consequently obliged to drop to third position. Two players—J. Heathcote, Blackpool, and J. M. McIntyre, of Sheffield Wednesday, occupied the fourth position with totals of 10, and this pair was immediately followed by J. Gill of Cardiff City.

City.	Player and club—	Goals
S.	C. Puddefoot, West Ham United.	13
R.	Blood, Burnley Port Vale	12
A.	P. Hawes, South Shields	11
J.	Heathcote, Blackpool	10
J.	M. McIntyre, Sheffield Wednesday.	10
J.	Gill, Cardiff City	9
R.	Blair, Stoke	9
H.	Hampton, Birmingham	8
A.	E. Watkin, Stoke	8
A.	Cashmore, Cardiff City	8
S.	Stevens, Notts County	8
W.	Benton, Blackpool	7
W.	Rankin, Carlisle	7
J.	R. Spaven, Notts Forest	6
W.	N. Pechoc, Bristol City	6
J.	Crosbie, Birmingham	6
Albert	Pynegar, Leicester City	5
A.	Reynolds, Stoke	5
W.	Trotter, Bury	5
W.	Tempest, Stoke	5
J.	Wileox, Bristol City	5
H.	Kirk, Bristol City	5
R.	Watson, Barnsley	5
J.	Halliwel, Barnsley	5
F.	Elston, Leeds United	5
A.	Lees, Wolverhampton	5
A.	Potts, Wolverhampton Wanderers.	5
A.	Pape, Rotherham County	4
Charles	McKee, Stoke	4
J.	Tonner, Clapton Orient	4
Bullock,	Bury	4
Parker,	South Shields	4
D.	Brown, Stoke	4
W.	Monaghan, Wolverhampton Wanderers	4
H.	Hilliership, Rotherham County	4
Donald	Cock, Fulham	3
Morris,	Barnsley	3
J.	Gittins, Barnsley	3
S.	Richards, Notts County	3
H.	Henshaw, Notts County	3
Samuel	Towner, Clapton Orient	3
A.	R. Leafe, West Ham United	2
S.	Brooks, Wolverhampton Wanderers	2
J.	Milton, Stockport County	2
J.	Paterson, Stockport County	2
J.	Paterson, Leicester City	2
T.	Bainbridge, South Shields	2
W.	Briscoe, Burslem Port Vale	2
T.	Page, Burslem Port Vale	2
R.	Perry, Bury	2
W.	Ritchie, Bury	2

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Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The minimum requirements for an acceptable college of liberal arts, as recommended in a preliminary report, made during the recent annual meeting in Boston of the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, by the association's committee on standards, was as follows:

1. The College should have an annual income of at least \$100,000. The income from endowment, or other permanent sources exclusive of student fees, should be at least \$40,000.
 2. The College should be provided with library and laboratory equipment sufficient to develop fully and illustrate each course announced.
 3. The College should require 15 Carnegie units for admission. (14½ if algebra is counted 1½ units.) At least 2 units should be in English.
 4. The College should require the equivalent of 120 semester hours for graduation.
 5. The College should be able to prepare its graduates to enter recognized graduate schools as candidates for advanced degrees.
 6. The College should have a faculty sufficiently large that the ratio of the number of students to the number of faculty members above the grade of assistant shall not exceed 20 to one.
 7. At least one-half of the faculty should have the rank of professor, associate professor, or assistant professor.
 8. At least one-fourth of the faculty should possess the degree of Doctor of Philosophy or equivalent scholarly attainments. At least three-fourths of the faculty should possess the scholarship represented by the master's degree.
 9. The College should limit the number of students in a recitation or laboratory class to 30 to each instructor.
 10. The number of hours of work given by each teacher will vary in the different departments. To determine this, the amount of preparation required for the class and the time needed for study to keep abreast of the subject, together with the number of students, must be taken into account. In no case should more than the equivalent of 18 hours per week of lectures or recitations be required, 15 being recommended as a maximum.
 11. The College should have at least eleven departments, in each of which at least one teacher of professional rank devotes his whole time to instruction.
- Among the objections offered to some of the items of this report were those stated by the representatives of the agricultural schools, who felt it unreasonable to require that one-fourth of their faculty should have a Ph.D. degree. President Clifton D. Gray of Bates College believed that \$100,000 was too low to set for the annual minimum income. He also deprecated the Ph.D. as a standard for measuring ability of teachers.

SHORT STORIES IN STUDY OF ENGLISH

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The short story should be used in the study of English in high schools for four reasons, said Miss Caroline M. Doonan of the Newton Technical High School, in a paper before the fall meeting of the New England Association of Teachers of English recently. First, the pupils are already reading short stories in current magazines on their own volition, so that a course in the reading and writing of short stories has its appeal already established and opens wide the door directly and unobtrusively into the pupils' habits of leisure—that all-important determinant of character.

Second, pupils will read short stories when they leave school, and the value of having given right direction to all of this reading cannot be calculated. Third, the study of short stories humanizes the work in English. Fourth, a study of the best short stories leads the pupils always to want the best. Sometimes it may be disappointing to find that some pupils are enthusiastic over the short story courses chiefly because they like stories, rather than for the deeper appreciations of technique and art, said Miss Doonan, yet to sometimes witness their keen enjoyment in the reading of the better types of short stories, brings the teacher to feel that the course is by no means in vain.

Studying short stories is a pleasure, continued the speaker, but the conducting of a course is not usually easy for the instructor. It is necessary to have definite plans and goals in the teaching of such a course, but these should be kept in the background as far as the pupils are concerned. To encourage the pupils in an understanding of the various means by which an author may build his story in order to tell it well, and in a grasp of the richer qualities of the development of literary art, requires special ability on the part of the teacher.

Miss Doonan described the course she taught, saying that to find the author's message was the beginning and end of all the work in the short story course—to find whether or not the author's purpose was commendable, and if there seemed to be no particular message then the story itself would be considered unworthy. She told how she had almost decided to give a course in the study of humorous short stories by themselves because she had found so much lack of appreciation of genuine humor. She felt that a course that would help people to know when to laugh and when not to laugh would have unquestionable merit.

Prof. Robert M. Gay of Simmons

College, in speaking at the same meeting, gave considerable stress to the point that schools and writers today are strong in structure, or what he termed technics, but weak in style, or what he called technique. He urged that whatever the method in the teaching of writing, a great deal of thought should be given to allowing for the free development of style, and not handicap this development by giving the first, last and major attention to structure or technics.

Professor Gay also had not a little to say as to his conviction that the beginners in the schools should learn the fundamentals and technique of good writing by the same methods as has the profession; that a study of the experiences, the work and the accomplishments of the masters should be given much thought by the pupil, that the tyro would do better to study the style of the masters—to learn the true meaning and value of a word by studying the word in its place, than by making himself a slave to rhetorical structure.

POSTAL STATION IN SCHOOLHOUSE

"Not only has the post office in the school served as a convenience to the public, but as an educational factor in school life its value cannot be overestimated," says a recent issue of School Life in quoting Miss Frances S. Fairley, community executive of Park View, Washington, District of Columbia, from her report written two years after the local postal station had been installed in the school building. "The children attend largely to the postal affairs of the family," continued Miss Fairley. "They mail letters, insure packages, learn weights and rates of different classes of mail matter, register letters, make out money-order applications, learn about postal zones, and so are brought into direct personal relation with the greatest institution of world interchange."

The argument presented in June, 1918, by the residents of Park View to the Board of Education and to the postal officials in asking that the postal station be installed in the schoolhouse, contained the following statement:

"We may comprehend the purpose of the public school within the word 'education,' fostering the development of the capacity of individuals for efficient participation as citizens of our democracy. Exactly this is the primary purpose of the postal service. Going past its secondary and incidental function as a convenience of private intercourse, the United States Postal Commission of 1914 declared the fundamental purpose of the postal service to be education, defining that purpose in these words: 'To render the citizen worthy, by proper knowledge and intelligence, of his important privileges as a sovereign constituent of the government; to diffuse enlightenment, social improvement, national affinities, elevating our people in the scale of civilization, and bringing them together in patriotic affection.'"

"Manifestly, the proposal that the Park View postal station be located within the Park View school building and the responsibility for administering its official duties be included in the service of the community secretary, is not merely an expedient of economy and convenience, but is an adjustment in harmony with and in fulfillment of the original intention and purpose of both the public school and the postal service."

When, in 1917, the first congressional appropriation for compensation of community secretaries and payment of other necessary expenses incidental to community center development became available, it was in the Park View schoolhouse that the first regular neighborhood election of a community secretary took place. This building thus became the pioneer community center within the District of Columbia. Two years after this opening, in accordance with the vote of the citizens, ratified by the Board of Education, the offices of principal of the Park View School and community secretary were combined into the office of "community executive."

SIGHT-SINGING ABILITY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Teachers and other people engaged upon the work of education inside the schools have long noticed a falling-off in the ability of their pupils to read music. A committee has been investigating the question in connection with primary schools and training colleges and has now issued its report, signed by Sir Frederick Bridge. The committee was composed of leading musicians and representatives from the National Union of Teachers, the Head Teachers' Association, the Schools Musical and Dramatic Association, and the Tonic Sol-fa College. The chief facts established by the committee are:

- (1) There has been a general, continuous, and rapid decline in sight-singing ability during the past 20 years.
 - (2) For every 100 students entering training colleges 20 years ago who could sing music at sight there are now barely 30 who reach the same standard.
 - (3) Choirmasters and teachers of solo-singing find that valuable time, which should be devoted to voice-training, has to be allotted to the labor of instruction in sight-singing. Choral societies are dying out because the conductors are unable to get "readers."
 - (4) With regard to the plea for specialists urged in many quarters, it is pointed out that the numbers of schools and pupils are so large that, unless the children are taught by the ordinary teachers, they will not be taught at all. At the present rate sight-singing will soon be extinct.
- The committee conclude their memorandum with the following words: "It

must be remembered that the vast majority of the 7,000,000 children in our schools may never have the use of a piano or other musical instrument, and if they are cut off from the most readily available means of acquiring a knowledge of musical notation through sight-singing, they may always be debarred from entrance into the realm of practical music." The committee appeal to the Board of Education and the other educational authorities to give the matter immediate and earnest attention.

CIVICS LESSONS FOR FIRST SIX GRADES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Instruction in civics must be based on the children's experiences and should result, not only in giving clearer and fuller information, but also in creating the right attitudes and habitual acts that characterize good citizenship, according to a bulletin entitled "Lessons in Civics for the Six Elementary Grades of City Schools," recently issued by the United States Bureau of Education.

Each part of the material of the course presented in the bulletin has been chosen because it is related to some "civic situation" in which a child is normally to be found and his reaction to which is capable of being modified by a "civics lesson." The children of the city have many experiences of civic significance upon which the instruction is based, and there are many opportunities for the immediate application of instruction, greatly to the advantage of the children, of the city, and of the nation. The aim of the lessons is not to overload the children with facts which will be forgotten before they are ever used, but rather to develop that character which is requisite to civic uplift.

A list of typical situations is given for each year of the course. Each of these lists is followed by suggestions to aid the teachers in working out from each situation a series of lessons to show its civic aspects and to cultivate the traits of good citizenship involved. The suggestion in each case for "teacher's interpretation and enlargement" is based on a list of "children's experiences and observations."

The suggestions are stimulative rather than comprehensive, and each teacher is advised to choose those situations and lessons which best correspond to the lives of the children under her charge. The order of presentation of topics and the time devoted to each are also left to the discretion of the teacher. The lessons are planned, however, with a view to securing continuous and cumulative instruction from the first grade through the sixth. Certain situations of civic significance which may be expected to recur from year to year in children's lives are studied in a review of lessons of previous years and in new lessons appropriate to the children's advance in grade. Certain other situations which are full of interest in the experience of children, but later are outgrown, or lose their value for instruction because they have lost their novelty, are not repeated in successive grades, but are replaced by situations typical of the experiences of older children. All the lessons are intended to be practical and full of interest.

Some of the typical situations from which civic significance is drawn during the first year of school life are: the daily walk to and from school; entering the school building and leaving it by assigned doors, hallways and stairways according to prescribed rules of schoolroom surroundings, furnishings, decorations, materials, etc.; playing on the school playground with many playthings; using coat closets, drinking fountains, etc.; taking part in fire drills; coming into contact with certain persons who represent the authority and the service of organized society; taking part in patriotic ceremonies; providing entertainment or gifts for persons who need good cheer. These undergo a graded development up to and through the sixth grade, where a few of the situations are: arrival of new pupils or of visitors at the school; approach of election day; taking part in governing and being governed at school, at home, and in the community; gardening at school or at home.

A feature of recent developments in the work of education, says a writer in The Schoolmaster, is the remarkable and rapid increase in the prestige and influence of the Teachers' Registration Council in England. From the opening of the register in 1914 until the beginning of this year 30,000 teachers were enrolled and the number of names is now about 66,000, being about half of those eligible. At a conference held in May the council passed a resolution that "the divisions which now exist among teachers facing the variety of institutions in which they serve, and of the subjects which they teach, should not be emphasized to the extent of preventing united action for the benefit of education, and of the profession as a whole." It is worth while remembering in this connection that the 1900 register failed to receive support because it emphasized the difference between primary and secondary school-teachers by registering them in two columns, a mistake which has not been repeated in the new attempt. The council also demands that legislation shall be brought forward to insure consultation of teachers by local and central authorities on all matters administrative and otherwise. In other words, the council's two main objects are the increase of professional solidarity and of professional status; in its work it has the support of Sir Michael Sadler, Sir John McClure and Prof. John Adams.

SCHOOL WITHOUT A TIME-TABLE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—An educational experiment remarkable for its originality is being conducted in England by Mr. E. F. O'Neill in a public elementary school at Kearsley, near Manchester. Mr. O'Neill must not be confused with Mr. A. S. Neill, the author of "The Dominie's Log," although the educational ideals of both are somewhat akin. Mr. O'Neill has attempted to approach the problem of education in a fundamental way. He is an enthusiast, with a deep love for children, and bases his experiments on first-hand observation of child life itself. For instance, his interest at a lecture at a summer school on the way to observe some children sailing boats and that he had formed the determination to have a pond at his own school for educational purposes as a result of that morning's observations.

Mr. O'Neill has lectured and written on his work, and his ideals can be best expressed in his own words taken from an article in "Child Life." "The aim of our education," he says, "is a low one. We have worked for an instructed race, not an educated one; we have tried to produce clever children before good children. With the commercial outlook dominating school life, it is but natural that school life should have fallen into the same pitfall as commerce. Work is done to a time-table, not for work's sake. The time-table is the mark of slavery. It delivers the child into the hands of the teacher and the teacher into the hands of the inspector. Freedom is the breath of life, and till it sweeps through our conventional hidebound schools, we cannot hope for real life there. We have talked and written and studied to find out what is the real nature of the child. Set it free and see."

When Mr. O'Neill found himself in charge of a school in a poor quarter of a large town he was struck with the smallness of the apparent influence of school life upon the inhabitants. Where was their love for literature, for art, for culture, which should have followed a liberal education? He laid the blame upon the education supplied in the schools, and completely revolutionized his methods in an effort to achieve higher results. He abandoned the time-table. He did not agree with the practice of stopping a child midway in a piece of work, if interest had been aroused. He instances the case of "Bung-Bang Broadway" (the noisiest boy in the school) who, one day, began singing with the others at 9:30 and kept asking for more until 11:30. This was a new phase and was to be encouraged. Next, the boy brought the song of the Toreador from "Carmen" and asked the teacher to sing it, twice, he said, "Will you play some music?" and he fetched from the music table, where Mr. O'Neill displays all his music, Handel's "Largo" and Schubert's songs, to which he listened, joining in or singing alone such songs as "Who is Sylvia?" It was in the faith that he could not but be a more refined, an improved boy, that the teacher encouraged this.

In answer to the question, "What have been the results of the complete abandonment of the time-table?" Mr. O'Neill states that at first there was a dazed period, when the "little slaves," their chains struck loose, still showed no interest or desire to move. Then came woodwork. Piles of boxes were obtained, and the children were told they should make their own desks for school and furniture for their bedrooms, closets, shelves and all kinds of articles were made, and the making led to the need for other school subjects being felt. Arithmetic was necessary in measuring and costing, and other subjects came naturally. Tables were made, and then cloths to cover them. The underlying purpose was to make school like a good home, and to set the child free within it. The teacher aimed at doing his own work so as to help the children as much as possible. Thus he set out to arrange for various things for the children's benefit, such as a reading table, natural science table, arithmetic apparatus, etc.; but with freedom in the school it was the children who decided whether an idea should be developed or not, and the teacher had to be prepared to have a pet effort ignored owing to lack of appeal and interest.

Mr. O'Neill found that, to get order from chaos, aims instead of drift, he had to have as many things in the school as possible. Once, in the early days of the experiment, 30 boys were left alone in an empty room. The natural event happened, and they simply played football. Later, that room was filled with useful and interesting things, and their vigor was put into other channels. In the absence of a teacher, one class on one occasion "ran" itself for a month.

The freedom of the school is not limited by classes or class rooms. According to Mr. O'Neill's ideas it is not sufficient to give a child freedom in one room, however well equipped. He allows the child to choose his teacher, choose his work and friends, and where he will work. He does not separate the children into standards. His ideal class is like a family of children of all ages. The younger learn from the older, and practical opportunity is afforded the older children for child study and child help.

The work and writings of Mr. O'Neill breathe a strong desire for the uplifting of his pupils in all ways. He is

distressed by the narrowness of the lives of the people in the locality. In their closed-in valley they live to get money, and they have no aim but to get more money. Of the beauties of the earth and sky they have been almost unconscious.

When freedom first came into the school, characters showed in their true light. Impudence, idleness, lying, theft, appeared, but they were not forced by repression into underground channels. They were treated openly, and sooner or later disappeared, especially the worst evils. The true policy of forgiveness has been much more productive of results than the old policy of force. In the case of one girl, a trained thief, it was found that she turned round completely, became a sweet, gentle child, lost the hard look on her face, and found her joy in serving.

The experiment has proceeded far enough to show much that is valuable in it, and its later results will be watched with keen interest.

EDUCATION NOTES

A recent article in The Times Educational Supplement analyzes the by-laws of the first 60 local authorities to comply with the sections in the Education Act, 1918, empowering them to regulate juvenile employment. In only two cases have authorities taken advantage of their power to raise the minimum age of such employment from 12 to 15 years; but in every case the new laws reduce juvenile work, whether by limiting the hours, prohibiting all except certain employments, or controlling the permits issued to individuals within specified degrees of fitness. Forty-seven towns limit work on school days to two hours, Swansea goes further and allows only one hour, and Birkenhead allows one hour and a half. Eighteen towns forbid employment before school hours, and 26 confine this to the delivery of milk and newspapers; Chesterfield allows only three-quarters of an hour. Every town requires registration by the employer, and most require him to provide satisfactory footwear and waterproof covering. With regard to street trading, girls under 16 are prohibited by all the authorities from practicing any form of it, nine authorities allow boys to trade at 14, the rest at 15, with the exception of Dover, which forbids it for all children under 16. The minimum control demanded by the board has been exceeded in many cases.

The unofficial commission of inquiry on village education in India has issued its report and held a conference thereon in London. It emphasizes the need of making the village school a subject in all schemes for the training of teachers and by encouraging specialists in this direction in every important mission center. Further, it is suggested that the starting of vocational middle schools will further the same object, but it is recognized that care must be taken not to increase the tendency to immigrate to the towns; the aim of the vocational schools must be to give instruction which will insure students getting a livelihood in their own neighborhood. The chairman said that the question of the training of teachers was the central problem of the inquiry; efforts must be made to secure a better training for elementary school-teachers in special, and also to secure the social life of their pupils. It recommended the appointment in India of whole-time supervisors on the model which has proved successful in the United States and in the Philippines and it emphasized the importance of allowing full expression to the Indian point of view in every educational matter.

Some 22 day continuation schools are expected to begin work in January in London; 800 full-time instructors will be required for the first year and twice that number during the following year. The schools will be open for 10 sessions a week each of four hours and for from 44 to 48 weeks in the year. No teacher will be required to work for more than 48 weeks in the year and full time will be 30 hours a week with a minimum of 20 hours' teaching. In theoretical subjects the number of pupils to each class has been fixed at 35 and in subjects involving practical work 20. These figures will not be practicable in all cases owing to the unsuitability of premises. It is at the request of the Board of Education that the original limit of 30 pupils has been raised to 35. With regard to the teaching of handicraft and domestic economy the committee will not be able at first to find accommodation for a sufficient number of centers and in consequence they will use existing centers during the hours of 5 to 7 in the afternoon when they are not being used for other purposes. At present full-time teachers will not be employed in this sort of work; instead, a panel of names will be opened for instructors in special subjects and they will be called upon as occasion may require.

The United States must train more specialists to attack world problems, according to Dr. Charles H. Haskins, dean of the graduate school of arts and sciences of Harvard University. It was the result of his experiences during the war in gathering organized information upon questions of language, race, history, geography, and economic conditions, for the United States Government, which caused him to make the charge that the government lacks specially trained men and that "the several government departments ought to have groups of specialists constantly within call, as expert advisers are needed." And he said further: "Many of the undertakings of European scholarship, national and international, have dragged

ALL NEW SCHOOLS FOR DELAWARE

The State of Delaware, following the adoption of a new school code by the Legislature, is engaged in a program which contemplates discarding nearly all of the school buildings now standing and the construction of new ones in their stead, according to a recent issue of School Life. Few, if any, new schools have been built in the State for the past 20 or 30 years. The majority of the buildings are 50 to 100 or more years old. Inasmuch as nearly all of the school buildings are obsolete, to abandon the buildings means only to discard old buildings which should have been razed long ago, says the article. This means that the state will have what amounts to an almost entirely new school building equipment, located and constructed along most modern lines.

The section of the new code applying to school buildings in effect condemned all existing buildings, as none of them came up to the requirements of the new laws, although a few new buildings at scattered points are too good to be discarded.

Foremost authorities in school construction were called in and retained to make an investigation, and they spent several months in visiting all the schools in the State and rating them as to their relative merits. The results of this survey showed conditions to be even worse than had been supposed. At the same time these men wrote a set of standards and rules applying to any new school building construction which must be strictly followed by the architects designing new buildings in Delaware.

To encourage the acceptance of the new code by the various districts, Pierre S. du Pont made a gift of \$2,000,000 to be apportioned to assist in the construction of new buildings. To handle the expenditure of this money the Delaware School Auxiliary Association was incorporated. For the schools for white children the various communities were to issue bonds up to 5 per cent of the assessed values of the property in the districts. Because of the reluctance of some of the districts to tax themselves for the school of colored children, Mr. Du Pont made a further donation of \$500,000, which, taken together with the \$400,000 set aside for this purpose in the original gifts, made a total of \$900,000 of the Du Pont fund to be used for the purchase of ground and the construction and equipment of school buildings which were to be presented free of all cost to the colored people of the various districts.

In planning the school-building program the entire State was considered as a whole. The surveying commission mapped out a scheme of eliminating a great many of the one and two-teacher schools, it being well established that better education at a lower cost is obtained in one large school than in a number of smaller ones. There will necessarily be a number of very small schools for the colored children, since the colored population in Delaware is scattered in small communities. The colored children will have schools of their own, but there will be no difference in design or construction between the buildings for the white children and the buildings for the colored children.

A complete survey was made of the school population of the State by the various county superintendents with the assistance of the Delaware School Auxiliary Association. From this survey the location of the new school site was determined. If it was found that the present location was not properly located in relation to the homes of the pupils and in relation to good roads, a new site was purchased that was in the proper location.

In the one-teacher schools a plot of at least two acres was obtained; for the two-teacher schools, a three-acre plot, for schools still larger, four acres, and for the consolidated high schools in the towns, 10 acres have been provided, which will permit playgrounds, athletic fields, school gardens, etc.

The small rural school is not as simple a problem as it might seem at first glance. In the one and two-teacher schools, the teacher is usually the janitor as well. How to reduce these duties and eliminate the cares and permit her to give the maximum time and energy to instruction has been given a great deal of thought and study.

Actual construction is now under way on three experimental one-teacher schools, all three different in plan and containing different items of equipment. It was thought wise to build these three schools and have them visited and criticized by every one interested before beginning the wholesale construction of the 100 or more small buildings needed throughout the State.

The community use of these small schools has been kept in the foreground. The classrooms will be fitted with movable desks, which can be placed around the walls and the center of the room thus left clear for community meetings or dances. A number of different types of these schools will be built. Everything possible will be done to construct the buildings in such a way that the maintenance cost can be kept down to the minimum, and when completed the school will be finished in every way, including the landscape work, walks, drives, etc.

Aware that probably the best solution of the teacher housing problem has been the teacher's cottage or "teahouse," the architect of the present development has provided for the construction of the school property of small houses so designed as to afford housing for teachers that would attract dignified and worthy representatives of the profession. The design of these cottages has followed the lines of the school buildings of which they become a part.

Bureaux for the placement of teachers are maintained in 11 states of the United States under legislative provisions, namely: Alabama, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, South Carolina, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Wyoming, Michigan, and New Hampshire. In the last two the bureaux do not operate effectively, however, on account of the lack of appropriations. Four of the nine states employ a regular director for full time, one employs a director for part time, and three are managed by some member of the department staff who has other work to do. Five states, Connecticut, Mississippi, Texas, Vermont and Pennsylvania, maintain fairly active placement bureaux not specifically authorized by any legislative enactment. In 27 other states the keeping on file of the records of candidates is about all that is done, while in the remaining five, teacher-placement work is not attempted.

An encouraging feature in the work of the Illiteracy Commission of South Carolina is seen in the growing demand of pupils for schools and a reflex influence of interest by adult pupils on the day school. Taxpayers have willingly made special appropriations in several counties in support of this work. During this past year as many as 308 of these adult schools were taught, 451 teachers were employed, 1117 pupils attended school without missing a single day. The State Department of Education and the University of South Carolina are cooperating in the work.

Geographical research in India is to be conducted by Dr. Wellington D. Jones, assistant professor of geography and dean in the College of Science at the University of Chicago. He expects to go directly from Bombay via Delhi to Kashmir, the mountainous state in the north; then south into the Punjab, the great irrigated section of northwest India, making Lahore his center of study; and to finish by working southeast to Calcutta, thence south to Ceylon, and north and west back to Bombay. At suitable places along this general route he will stop from a week to two weeks to make fairly intensive studies. Professor Jones was at one time associated with the Geological Commission of Argentina and has conducted geographical researches in China.

Cooperating with Columbia University, the Junta para Ampliacion de Estudios, Madrid, and the American Association of Teachers of Spanish, the Institute of International Education has established at Columbia an organization to be known as the Instituto de las Españas. This institute will be a center for the culture of Spain and Portugal and the Spanish-American countries. Lectures by distinguished Spanish writers and scholars and American Hispanists, occasional exhibitions of paintings, concerts, etc., will be held under its auspices.

An intensive normal course, covering eight and one-half months, was opened by the Teachers Normal School of Concepcion, Chile, to students who have completed the fifth year of the grammar schools.

MUSICAL EDUCATION IN VICTORIA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—The Victorian League for the Education of Children has recently been formed as the direct result of a town hall conference, which was presided over by Prof. Meredith Atkinson, who fathers the Workers Educational Association at the Melbourne University. This conference tabled as its main objective "the promotion and encouragement of the musical education of children in Victoria by any means which may be deemed desirable." The breadth and flexibility of this aim was intended to attract all societies interested in a fundamentally sound aim.

Indirectly the league's formation may be traced to a movement initiated in Manchester, England in 1915. Mr. Gibson Young, who was largely instrumental in originating the Manchester Children's Concert Society, has been at work on various musical societies in Melbourne since 1918. He has fostered the movement for children's concerts in four of the six states of the Commonwealth; Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania. Children enjoy the novelty of some of the methods adopted, such for instance as the use of gramophones, a group of child entertainers and native instruments.

The children's league proposes to campaign briskly next year in state schools, secondary schools, working class districts and country centers. Its determination is to bring pressure to bear on governments to make musical education a compulsory subject for all primary and secondary teachers. Otherwise the governments would be asked to appoint efficient singing masters or mistresses to travel over a circuit of schools. In this way community singing in school life would be revived. In the hands of an expert the singing class would be really interesting and valuable.

The league has already given well-attended concerts in some of the principal town halls surrounding the metropolis. These are at present open. Next year the league will probably have its permanent officers and administration.

THE HOME FORUM

To Beget an Awful Attention

Enter Under Prompter
Under Prompt. Sir, the scene is set, and everything is ready to begin, if you please.
Puff. Egad, then we'll lose no time.
Under Prompt. Though, I believe, sir, you will find it very short, for all the performers have profited by the kind permission you granted them.
Puff. Hey! what?
Under Prompt. You know, sir, you gave them leave to cut out or omit whatever they found heavy or unnecessary to the plot, and I must own they have taken very liberal advantage of your indulgence.
Puff. Well, well.—They are in general very good judges, and I know I am luxuriant.—Now, Mr. Hopkins, as soon as you please.
Under Prompt. (To the music.) Gentlemen, will you play a few bars of something, just to—
Puff. Ay, that's right; for as we have the scenes and dresses, egad, we'll go to't as if it was the first night's performance;—but you need not mind stopping between the acts.—(Exit Under Prompter. Orchestra play—then the bell rings.)—Soh! stand clear, gentlemen. Now you know there will be a cry of down! down!—hats off!—silence!—Then up curtain, and let us see what our painters have done for us.

SCENE II.

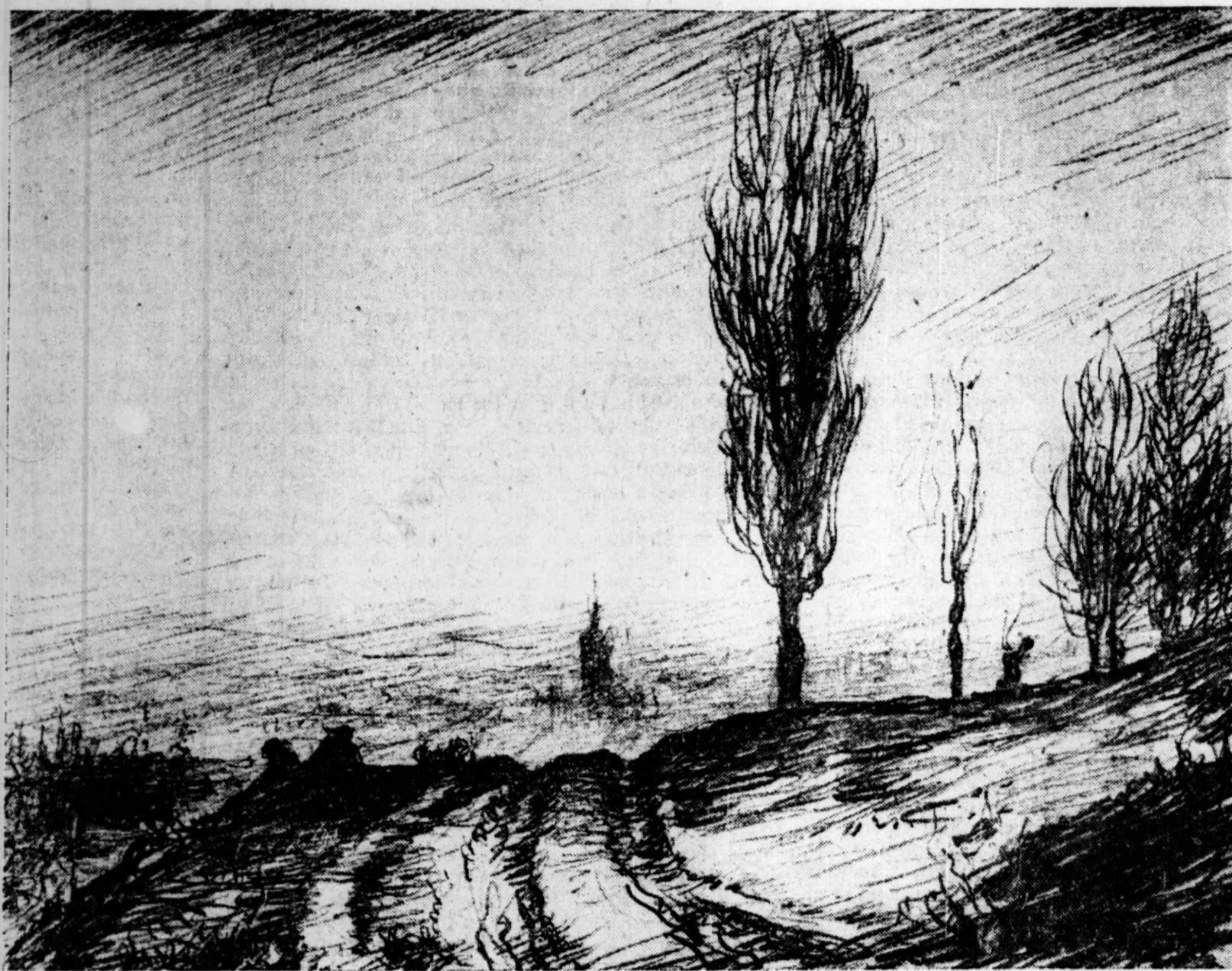
The Curtain rises and discovers Tilbury Fort. Two Sentinels asleep.
Dangle. Tilbury Fort!—Very fine indeed!
Puff. Now, what do you think I open with?
Sneer. Falth, I can't guess.—
Puff. A clock—Hark! (Clock strikes.)
I open with a clock striking, to beget an awful attention in the audience.—It also marks the time, which is four o'clock in the morning, and saves a description of the rising sun, and a great deal about gilding the eastern hemisphere.
Dangle. But, pray, are the sentinels to be asleep?
Puff. Fast as watchmen.
Sneer. Isn't that odd though at such an alarming crisis?
Puff. To be sure it is,—but smaller things must give way to a striking scene at the opening; that's a rule. And the case is, that two great men are coming to this very spot to begin the piece; now, it is not to be supposed they would open their lips if these fellows were watching them; so, egad, I must interpose to send them off their posts or set them asleep.
Sneer. O, that accounts for it.—But tell us, who are these coming?
Puff. These are they—Sir Walter

Raleigh and Sir Christopher Hatton. You'll know Sir Christopher by his turning out his toes—famous, you know, for his dancing. I like to preserve all the little traits of character.—From The Plays of Sheridan.

one long side of a seemingly boundless kitchen garden. Quaint windows peered between the laden boughs of fruit trees, many-colored pigeons wheeled and stooped over the low roof, and the clanking of the horses

Presently the flock seems to tumble and fall, and there comes the rushing sound of the air swiftly parted by their outspread wings as they dive a hundred feet in a second. The noise is audible a quarter of a mile off.

imperfect after a year's practice, probably would master his music in a month if he once had it played over to him.—Johann Sebastian Bach." Johann Nikolaus Forkel (tr. by Charles Sanford Terry).



"Near Salt Lake City," by Mahonri Young

A Visit to a Danish Country House

Presently there arrived a landau sent for us by our hosts' brother, the magnate of the district, head of the great house of Holstein-Rathlousdahl, and holder of the hereditary office of Hofjägermeister, a position corresponding in some degree to that of our Master of the Buckhounds. The landau had two tall carriage-horses of the English pattern, between whose ears glittered the curious ornaments, like tiny gongs suspended in toy stirrups, that were worn only by the horses of the nobility in Denmark; the coachman had a gold band round his hat, and wore a long moustache (the latter in strict accord with the Danish fashion for servants). We, and our friends of the morning, took our places, and were driven swiftly and softly through the woods of Rathlousdahl. We went by thickly shaded tracks, with sideward glimpses of open country that revealed tall trees drawn up in line along straight roads, and cattle grazing on boundary-less pastures; now and then a herd of fallow deer would flit spectrally across an upland, leap into silhouette on its crest, and drop out of sight behind it. It was a wood of free and various growth, interpreting in a thousand transparent tints of green and filtered lights the gleam of afternoon sun that was shining among the wet leaves, while the springs of the landau bounded soothingly with the occasional rut in the deep sand of the track, and the horses went with complete kindness up and down steep and crooked places and over unparapeted rustic bridges, while the twigs brushed their unresenting ears, and the coachman and his hat bowed as incessantly as Royalties to escape destruction.

Two or three clanging seconds in the tunnel of the archway brought us into a large square courtyard, with a fountain in the middle of it, and buildings of mellow brick all round. The carriage drew up at a flight of steps, and a most splendid person, with a long black beard and glittering buttons, led down the step and tendered an obsequious arm. We were presently in a long, low hall, poised ourselves with infinite caution on a mirror-like parquet, while our hosts, the Hofjägermeister—whom signifies Chief Court Huntsman—welcomed us in English as fluent as our own. Through an uncertain number of darkly picturesque reception-rooms we went forth into the gardens, where, in a space among immense trees, was a lawn-tennis ground, a sight that we in our ignorance had expected as little as a snipe-bog. A game was going on, and the Tower of Babel sensation was again uppermost as the English terms "Sairve", "A-Jett", "Hout!" came to us like rays of light out of the weltering chaos of Danish. We took our turn, and cannot confidently feel that we upheld the athletic reputation of our country, even though one opponent was a gentleman in jack-boots, and the general tendency was to sink all party feeling in order to keep the ball going as long as possible. Later we walked in the park among the great beech and horse-chestnut trees, and noted the cunning of the Danish landscape gardeners in every wooded rise and sequestered nook. The rich red brick and tattered roof of the servants' wing of Rathlousdahl bounded

hoofs on the pavement of the courtyards on the farther side had a medieval sound that harmonised well with the old-world beauty of the garden. Rathlousdahl is a typical Danish house of the old régime.

Dinner at seven o'clock felt infinitely fashionable after the homely half-past four to which we had become accustomed. The daylight had faded out by six o'clock, and the crushed contents of our Gladstone bags renewed their youth in the merciful colour de rose of shaded lamps. Some twenty guests were assembled in the central salon, a large, delightful room, full of half-seen beauties of carved oak, painting and rare china. There was no calculated disorder of arrangement, such as distresses the honest furniture of many a drawing-room; everything was placed with full appreciation of the comfortable. On a table at my elbow a collection of old silver vialgrettes glittered in manifold twists and knobs; most of them had belonged to former ladies of Rathlousdahl, and had a coronet for a lid; some carried a lock of hair set in their ornamentation. Romance of a forgotten age was among them, faint and quaint as their own fragrance. It was broken in upon by the presentation of a tall and youthful Dane, with a face sunburned pink, and evening clothes of the English kind. From his left arm already depended a dinner-partner. He beamed upon me and held out his right; I attached myself to it, and the whole room advanced to dinner three deep like a figure of the Lancers.

Seldom have two more festive hours fallen to my lot than those that followed. My partner remembered astonishingly well as much English as may be picked up in a month spent at Newcastle; I remembered astonishingly badly such German as may be learnt in a year from an English governess; my pendant on the other side knew only Danish; but when three people are equally penetrated by a sense of duty to their neighbor, language is a secondary matter. When at last the finger-glasses with their floating marguerites came in, in cool sequence to the banquet's long and strange artifice, my companion was talking English like a native, and my progress in Danish had extended to the discovery that the only means by which a foreigner can hope to pronounce it is by putting out the tongue slightly and moaning along it. It is a practice not recommended for dinner-parties, but when the moment arrived for pushing in the chairs, and shaking hands with the fellow-guests, it enabled me to imitate with approximate success the words of friendly greeting that pass round a Danish dinner-table at the close of the meal. "Strayaways," E. O. Somerville and Martin Ross.

The Birds at Play

Resting on the rail under the hawthorn for a minute or two in early spring, when it was too chilly to stay long, I watched a flock of rooks and jackdaws soaring in the sky. Round and round and ever upwards they circled, the jackdaws of course betraying their presence by their call; up towards the blue, as if in the joy of their hearts, they held a festival, happy in the genial weather and the approach of the nesting-time. This soaring and wheeling is evidently done for recreation, like a dance.

The Air Smells of the Mowing

Summer glows warm on the meadows, and speedwells, and gold-cups, and daisies. Darken mid deepening masses of sorrel, and shadowy grasses. Show the ripe hue to the farmer, and summon the scythe and the hay-makers. Down from the village; and now, even now, the air smells of the mowing. And the sharp song of the scythe whistles daily; from dawn, till the gloaming. Wears its cool star. —George Meredith.

Bach's Methods as a Teacher

To teach well a man needs to have a full mind. He must have discovered how to meet and have overcome the obstacles in his own path before he can be successful in teaching others how to avoid them. Bach united both qualities. Hence, as a teacher he was the most instructive, clear, and definite that has ever been. In every branch of his art he produced a band of pupils who followed in his footsteps, without, however, equalling his achievement.

First of all let me show how he taught the Clavier. To begin with, his pupils were made to acquire the special touch of which I have already spoken. To that end for months together he made them practise nothing but simple exercises for the fingers of both hands, at the same time emphasizing the need for clearness and distinctness. He kept them at these exercises for from six to twelve months, unless he found his pupils losing heart, in which case he so far met them as to write short studies which incorporated a particular exercise. Of this kind are the "Six Little Preludes for Beginners," and the "Fifteen Two-part Inventions," both of which Bach wrote during the season for a particular pupil and afterwards improved into beautiful and expressive compositions. Besides this finger practice, either in regular exercises or in pieces composed for the purpose, Bach introduced his pupils to the use of the various ornaments in both hands.

Not until this stage was reached did Bach allow his pupils to practise his own larger works, so admirably calculated, as he knew, to develop their powers. In order to lessen their difficulty, it was his excellent habit to play over to them the pieces they were to study, with the remark, "That's how it ought to sound." It would be difficult to exaggerate the helpfulness of this method. The pupil's interest was roused by hearing the piece properly played. But that was not the sole result. Without the help thus given the pupil could only hope to overcome the difficulties of the piece after considerable effort, and would find it much less easy to realize a proper rendering of it. As it was, he received at once an ideal to aim at and was taught how to surmount the difficulties the piece presented. Many a young performer, still

The Stream Toward the West

Along the too often waterless wagon-trails to Oregon in the early forties and to California in the early fifties, poured a stream of west-bound emigrants seeking land and gold and adventure. Long lines of creaking prairie schooners behind strings of yoked oxen, or of mixed teams of mules, horses, and cows, with piled-up household paraphernalia, all of their belongings, attended by women and children, men and boys, on foot and horseback, rolled out from Independence and St. Joseph into the wooded borderland, and on into the broad prairies, over the snow-clad mountains, through the torrid heat of the desert, with its sage-brush foliage, and on to the shores of the Pacific, where the tide of travel was thrown back upon itself, and the hardy adventurers, scattering themselves up and down the coast, were forced to work out their destiny without further avail.

The valley of the Great Salt Lake was well situated as a half-way house between the Missouri river and the Pacific coast. The plains and great divide had been traversed by the emigrants, the desert and Sierra yet remained. The Mormons were on the ground two years before the heaviest travel to Oregon and California had begun, time sufficient to plant and harvest enough and to spare. Amicable treatment and fair exchange were to the advantage of both. The emigrants wanted rest and refreshment for themselves and cattle; the Mormons, poor and lacking everything, were glad to get whatever the emigrants could spare. Both people were likewise in the main honest, kind-hearted and thrifty.—Hubert Howe Bancroft in "Retrospection."

Table Mountain

I have seen many flat-topped kopjes in Africa, I have seen the bare and golden Atlas range drop away into the golden sands of Morocco, but I have never seen anything resembling this mighty mass which is the dominant, the royal fact of the Cape Peninsula. . . . It is by virtue of its mass and the colossal buttressed cliffs which form its walls that Table Mountain is majestic, as also by the abruptness of its rise from the visible sea-level. The height of inland mountains is a matter of faith rather than sight; but this mountain, like Etna and the Peak of Teneriffe and others whose roots are in the sea, announces its stature at once to the eye. It rises more immediately from the sea than either of these, yet not so immediately as it appears to do when seen from the Bay. It throws out towards the ocean low spurs of mingled rock and green banks. In spring these grassy banks are all set with flowers. Among them is a pretty white flower, about the size of a narcissus, though different in shape, of which I have seen a bouquet in England, many weeks after it had been gathered at the Cape, standing in a vase without water and still quite fresh. —Margaret L. Woods.

True Style

Proper words in their proper places make the true definition of style.—Swift.

Way-Shower

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
THE most casual reader of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and other published writings of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, is bound to be impressed with her wonderful choice of words to express accurately to the mind of her readers the message of Truth which it was her privilege to receive and which she was divinely led to give to this age. It is written, "The ear trieth words, as the mouth tasteth meat." And one cannot search far in the Scriptures without discovering the great difficulty which the early writers and translators experienced in framing words to express ideas in the first instance and to interpret correctly the thought of the writer in the second place.

With a clear apprehension of the seeming greater difficulty involved in imparting the "new tongue," or spiritual interpretation of the Scriptures to a material age, Mrs. Eddy writes, "Apart from the usual opposition to everything new, the one great obstacle to the reception of that spirituality, through which the understanding of Mind-science comes, is the inadequacy of material terms for metaphysical statements, and the consequent difficulty of so expressing metaphysical ideas as to make them comprehensible to any reader, who has not personally demonstrated Christian Science as brought forth in my discovery." (Science and Health, pp. 114, 115.)

It was quite natural and logical, therefore, when Mrs. Eddy failed to find a word in common use that would accurately express her concept of the office of Jesus of Nazareth, that she should adopt the term, "Way-shower," which more clearly conveys his true office in bringing man into atonement, at-one-ment, with God, his divine Principle, than any other phrase yet employed to describe the part Jesus took in the salvation of men from the wilderness of materiality and superstition. On page 30 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes, "Born of a woman, Jesus' advent in the flesh partly of Mary's earthly condition, although he was endowed with the Christ, the divine Spirit, without measure. This accounts for his struggles in Gethsemane and on Calvary, and this enabled him to be the mediator, or way-shower, between God and men. Had his origin and birth been wholly apart from mortal usage, Jesus would not have been appreciable to mortal mind as 'the way.'"

Jesus who beheld the way in divine Science, always himself going before his followers, was indeed the Way-shower, as he sought by precept and example to lead men out of the wilderness of disease, sin, and death into the realization of peace, health, and the glorious light of the kingdom of heaven. He said, "He that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life."

In the midst of seeming darkness and the power of evil he revealed to a sin-sick world that the way of salvation led not through valley or over mountain to a place made with man's hands, neither through space to a far-off, undiscovered country, to be reached at some future period of time; nor "Lo here! or, lo there!" but that salvation is a divine state of consciousness to be experienced now through repentance, turning to God, and the regenerating influence of Spirit, Mind. This is the good news he preached and also told his followers to proclaim: "The kingdom of heaven is at hand." Also, in demonstration or witness of the healing power of God's word, he commanded them to "Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils." By precept and metaphor and by demonstration, Jesus sought to impart the truth of being to mortals, and that the kingdom of heaven is entered into through understanding of Spirit, divine Mind, which demonstrates man's dominion over evil, thereby leading to health, holiness, and that "Peace on earth," glimpsed by prophets and proclaimed by the messengers of God, good, on the hills of Palestine the night in which Jesus was born in Bethlehem.

But mortals, blinded by material beliefs, could then see beyond the corporeality of their way-shower only as they awoke to spiritual understanding; and so today, as when Jesus was on earth, many continue to walk in darkness, lose their way, and wander in the wilderness of materiality. Jesus showed that the way to heaven, eternal harmony, is a right understanding of God and man's relation to Him.

The divine nature of this way-shower, Christ Jesus, is revealed in that at all times he was himself led by Principle, divine Mind, in all that he said and did, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father," thereby showing conclusively that the power he exercised sprang from his understanding of divine Principle, the source of all power; that it was not supernatural, and only seemed miraculous to benighted mortal mind. In reality it was the natural result of spiritual understanding and obedience to divine law. This spiritual understanding was no more a part of Jesus' material selfhood than the law of numbers by

which Pythagoras demonstrated problems in mathematics was a part of that Greek philosopher; but it was the law of Truth which Jesus of Nazareth understood and demonstrated, and which he reflected, expressed to the apprehension of mortals, and which he declared to be the way leading out of the wilderness of sin, disease, and death, and into the presence of his Father, into the kingdom of heaven.

This law of God, understood and demonstrated, brought to the apprehension of mortals, is Christian Science, which is defined by Mrs. Eddy, in answer to the question, "How would you define Christian Science?" on page 1 of her book entitled, "Radical Divine Science," "As the law of God, the law of good, interpreting and demonstrating the divine Principle and rule of universal harmony."

How It Looks to One Pair of Eyes

It is delightful to think how new everything is, spite of description. Never believe . . . that there is an old world. There is no such place, on my honor! You will find England, France, Italy, and the East, after all you have read and heard, as altogether new as if they were created by your eye, and were never sung, painted, nor be-written—you will indeed. Why—to be sure—what were the world else? Pen and ink cannot take the gloss off your eyes, nor can any man look through them as you do. I do not believe the simplest matter—sunshine or verdure—has exactly the same look to any two people in the world. How much less a human face—a landscape—a broad kingdom? Travelers are very pleasant people. They tell you what picture was produced in their brain by the things they saw; . . . How it looks to one pair of eyes! would be a good reminder pencilled on the margin of many a volume.—N. Parker Willis in "Rural Letters."

Like a Little Gray Hawk

Where the shimmering sands of the desert beat
In waves to the foothills' rugged line,
And cat-claw and cactus and brown mesquite
Elbow the cedar and mountain pine;
Under the dip of a wind-swept hill,
Like a little gray hawk Fort Whipple clung;
The fort was a pen of peeled pine logs
And forty troopers the army strong.

Sharlot M. Hall.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, DEC. 24, 1920

EDITORIALS

The Magyar Again

ONE of the most disturbing developments in Europe, at the present time, is the steady climb back to power of the Magyars of Hungary. Under the leadership of Admiral Horthy, they are, once again, firmly seated in the saddle at Budapest, and are putting forth vigorous efforts to consolidate their position. For the Magyar of today is the same Magyar as in the days before the war. He has learned nothing, and he has forgotten nothing. The old Magyar military dictatorship, the essence of Magyar government, has been restored. Relentless war has been proclaimed against the Jews, whilst practically all opponents of the government have been imprisoned or otherwise disposed of.

This is bad enough, but, from an international point of view, what is much worse is the attempt being made by the reactionary government in Budapest to bring about disorder and rebellion in neighboring countries with a view to upsetting the Peace Treaty settlements. At this particular kind of work the Magyar is a past master. Anyone who will recall the history of Croatia, during the years immediately preceding the war, the wheels within wheels of Magyar intrigue, issuing, every now and again, in some quite amazing piece of tyranny, such as the treason trials of Agram, will have no difficulty in crediting the recent dispatches from Prague and other centers revealing a network of Magyar intrigue in Bohemia, Slovakia, Carpathian Ruthenia, and other districts.

Certainly conditions, as recently disclosed by the well-known Prague newspaper, the "Pravo Lidu," are serious enough. This paper managed to obtain photographic reproductions of reports which were sent from Vienna to Tibor Echart, one of the members of the Horthy government, by Arpad Reich, who is in charge of a carefully organized anti-Tzech movement. These documents tell of the formation of irredentists' committees at various centers throughout "Upper Hungary." Practically every village is represented, the territory being divided into four areas, each of which is managed by its own committee. Ruthenia apparently is regarded as a special area, requiring an organization of its own. The committee there works independently of the other committees, has its own press and funds, and submits reports direct to the main committee in Vienna. Bohemia, too, is worked directly from Vienna, where the most excellent facilities for printing have been secured, and "an extensive network of espionage" completed. "As far as Tzech affairs are concerned," one of the documents published in the "Pravo Lidu" declares, "our organization is absolutely perfect. Important services are being rendered to us by the well-known editor Mandl, whose articles in the Viennese press pursuing anti-Tzech tendencies have considerable influence and are also quoted abroad. The objects of the committee are partly political and partly of a military character. The military affairs and the organization of troops are managed by high military dignitaries."

Now the ultimate object of these machinations is the restoration of the monarchy, and, although at present parties are divided as to the how and the when of such a project, and also as to whether it should mean a restoration of the Hapsburgs, practically all the Magyar parties are united in the desire to see the monarchy restored in some form. Those who favor the return of the Hapsburgs point out that the Emperor Charles never abdicated the Hungarian throne, that he is still King of Hungary, and that he should be recalled without delay. Another party, whilst entirely favorable to the return of Charles, urges delay, and insists that the restoration should be brought about without violence by the natural "evolution of affairs." A third royalist party advocates the maintenance of the present régime until peace and order have been firmly reestablished, and a fourth party, whilst favoring the restoration of the monarchy, desires the elimination of the Hapsburgs through the introduction of a foreign dynasty. In some form or another, at some time or another, the Magyar demands a monarchy, and for the simple reason that in a monarchy alone can he find those surties for Magyar supremacy which he has all along demanded.

Now it is true that in the Hungary of the Peace Treaty, shorn as it is of practically all its non-Magyar territory, the Magyar could not be otherwise than supreme, but the Magyar has evidently no intention of acquiescing in these settlements. He seeks to regain the "lost provinces," and at the same time to make certain that the lost provinces, thus restored, shall be powerless to affect his supremacy. In the years before the war, this threat of the subject peoples, if given political freedom, to "swamp the Magyar" was the great nightmare at Budapest, and resulted everywhere in the prosecution of the most relentless policy of Magyarization, not only in such outlying territories as Croatia and Transylvania, where the Magyar element was an almost negligible minority, but in Budapest itself, where the superiority of the Magyar could never be questioned.

It is facts such as these which render the present Magyar activities so significant. The Magyar cannot forget that, no matter how much the Emperor of Austria might seem to regard as very secondary his title as King of Hungary, it was always, during the last decades, Hungary and not Austria that had the final word in the management of the dual monarchy. The titular head of the monarchy may have been the Austrian Francis Joseph or Charles, but the real rulers were the Berchtolds, the Burians, and the Tiszas from Hungary.

What should be done in the present situation may not yet be clear, but the fact that the ramifications of the Magyar plot have been so fully disclosed is certainly so much to the good. It ought not to be impossible for the Allies, by means of economic pressure alone, to exact from Hungary a due observance of the demands made upon her by the Peace Treaty.

Decision in the Martens Case

FOR the time being, and unless the action of the Secretary of Labor of the United States is reversed by some tribunal of competent authority, the decision of William B. Wilson in the case of Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, representative of the Soviet Government, must stand. That decision is that Mr. Martens be deported, not because he is persona non grata, but because the government which he has sought to represent officially in Washington is found to be an organization "that teaches or advocates the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States." In his summing up of the case, Mr. Wilson appears to have stated his position, and the position of the government, clearly. It is doubtful if either Mr. Martens or his sympathizers can claim that personal bias has been disclosed. It is pleaded by Mr. Martens, however, though somewhat in the form of confession and avoidance, that the decision should have been made by the Department of State, the question being one having to do with the foreign relations of the government, and not by the Department of Labor. This, in Mr. Martens' view of the matter, might have lent greater dignity to the affair. He may feel that he has been treated somewhat cavalierly, and that he is being denied continued asylum by much the same process as that employed in dealing with recognized undesirables. But in protesting he seems to lose sight of the fact that the Department of Labor is not, in his case, attempting to enunciate any new policy of the government or to outline, in the slightest degree, any departure from those policies long and frequently declared, and understood by him as well as by the organization he represents.

Mr. Martens, in commenting on the department's decision, seeks to make much of the fact that the Secretary of Labor failed to find that he had been directly connected with the dissemination of the propaganda of the Soviet Government, or that he had recommended the use of force or violence in the overthrow of the United States Government. He also quotes the official order as confirmatory of his contention that he is not a member of or affiliated with the Russian Communist Party or the Third International. Thus does Mr. Martens himself aid in emphasizing the far-reaching importance of the decision. The finding is made that Mr. Martens, as an official of the Soviet Government, is affiliated with an organization that "entertains a belief in, teaches or advocates the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States, and that this fact, taken in conjunction with his expressed belief in and approval of the Third International, proves that he believes in the overthrow by force of the Government of the United States." So stated, it might be agreed that any exception which Mr. Martens might feel disposed to take, jurisdictionally, is already disposed of. Surely he cannot complain that his cause has not been accorded the dignity which its status demands. The government which he seeks the privilege of representing has, by its own overt acts, as stated in the decision of the Department of Labor, rendered it impossible to regard it, so far as the United States is concerned, as a friendly government. Mr. Martens seems never to have attempted to plead to the indictment against his government, nor to have denied the charge that he sympathizes with its aims and purposes. Surely his official status is no more dignified than that of the government whose accredited representative he admits himself to be. The machinery of the Department of Labor was provided to deal with just such cases as that of Mr. Martens and other aliens whose allegiance, actual or sympathetic, is with governments or organizations which boast their hatred for and their enmity to the institutions of the United States. Persistently as he has sought to do so, Mr. Martens has never been able to progress beyond this somewhat crowded primary class.

Certainly it cannot be pleaded by Mr. Martens and his sympathizers that his case has been summarily dealt with. His appearance in this country was announced late in March, 1919, and early in the following month his alleged active efforts in proclaiming the doctrine of Bolshevism had caused the American Defense Society to request his arrest and internment as an enemy alien. It was not until the November of that year, however, that he was summoned by a New York legislative committee investigating alleged Bolshevik propaganda in that State. He declined to appear, setting up his claimed immunity as a diplomatist, which, he insisted, protected him from any state process. He did appear, however, in response to an imperative demand, and continued to defend himself before that committee and a committee of Congress until March, 1920, when deportation proceedings were begun by the Department of Labor. A survey of the published record indicates that every opportunity has been given for a full presentation of his case. Judgment has not been hasty. It cannot be pleaded in his behalf that the decision, when finally reached, has been influenced by considerations or conditions which may induce biased action in time of war. The action taken is deliberate and considered. It has been decided upon by a department exercising unquestioned jurisdiction and authority. The ruling, as a precedent, may assume an importance much greater than that apparent in its application to Mr. Martens as an individual.

Intoxicating Cider Should Go

IT is somewhat late in the day for a United States official to be lending his authority to the support of any practice that runs counter to the federal prohibition law. There is, therefore, some surprise manifested over the opinion rendered by the United States Attorney-General, for the Treasury Department, that the use of cider in the home of the person who makes it is legal, even though the cider may contain more alcohol than is permitted by the prohibition enforcement act. Obviously this opinion runs at cross purposes to the main line of government action in support of prohibition. It conflicts directly with the ruling of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, which has held that such cider must be non-intoxicating in fact, though not necessarily containing only the one-half of one per cent of alcohol permitted by the Volstead law. The Attorney-General's decision grows out of the well-known fact that cider, made by pressing out the

juice of apples, is not immediately alcoholic in its nature, but that it very quickly becomes so by reason of the fermentation which takes place in the cider after it has been allowed to stand for a short time. As the Attorney-General says, the person who manufactures cider is not manufacturing intoxicating liquor. Nevertheless, to hold that the cider so manufactured must remain immune from the operation of the law after it may have become, through internal change unaided by the hand of man, a liquor that not only contains more than the stipulated proportion of alcohol, but that may be, in fact, highly intoxicating, is surely straining a point.

There is some chance that this ruling may be reconsidered. Certainly it ought to be. Even if the government can afford to pass lightly over the question of the alcoholic content of such things as cider and fruit juices, assuredly it will be going too far if it passes similarly over the question as to whether such liquors are, or are not, actually intoxicating. There is no sense in dismissing both considerations as trivial, if the prohibition law is to be fairly upheld instead of undermined. It is difficult to see how the Attorney-General can feel sure that the enforcement act "manifestly sought to make it clear that it was not intended that a person who manufactured cider and kept it in his house for beverage purposes, until it fermented, would be guilty of possessing intoxicating liquors unlawfully," in view of the fact that Congress places its own rule of construction on the law by saying that the act should be construed to prevent the "use of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes." The ruling could hardly have any other effect than to encourage and increase the use of intoxicating cider, whereas the clear intention of the prohibition law is to prevent the use of any and all intoxicating beverages. No New Englander who retains any first-hand knowledge of habits and customs "down on the farm" has any doubt as to what happens when people take to drinking hard cider. If the prohibition law is not intended to prevent the intoxication which comes from using that sort of beverage, there is indeed a wide hole in the law.

This controversy over the cider question has some of the earmarks of the controversy which ran its course in the newspapers a few weeks ago over the question of home brewing. At that time, in some way or another, the public seemed to have been led into a state of confusion as to whether the home brewing of beer was, or was not, legitimate. The confusion was aggravated by persistent reports of orders, said to have been issued or intended, which would presumably affect the sale and use of various ingredients necessary to the plans of the home brewers. There was an intimation that the prohibition agents would interfere with the legitimate sale of these things. Subsequently it was made clear that the government agents had no purpose or intention of interfering with any legitimate business. At the same time, they directed public attention to Section 18, Article II of the prohibition act. That section reads: "It shall be unlawful to advertise, manufacture, sell or possess for sale any utensils, contrivances, machines, preparations, compounds, substances, formula, direction or recipe, advertised, designed or intended for use in unlawful manufacture of intoxicating liquor." The government agents, apparently with excellent warrant, assumed that the main drive of that section was against liquor that is intoxicating. Accordingly, home-brewed beer and the sale of materials that are to be used in the making of it were both declared illegal.

In the same way, there should be no doubt that the law is intended to stop the use of intoxicating cider, even though it allows the manufacture and sale of harmless cider without restraint.

"The Stage Coach"

IT is just about 100 years ago, today, that Washington Irving, "in the course of a December tour in Yorkshire," rode for a long distance "in one of the public coaches, on the day preceding Christmas." Whether he ever actually made the journey, as he later described it, or not; whether the "coach," the "three fine-rosy-cheeked boys," on their way home for the holidays, John, Bantam, Carlo, and all the rest of it were actually drawn from life is no matter. The whole story is to be found, in excellent detail, in "The Sketch Book," under the title "The Stage Coach."

Now, the stage coach, in the time of which Irving wrote, was almost at the zenith of its career. It had been the chief means of traveling for nearly forty years, and the great mass of the people of England had never known a time when it was not "on the road." Many writers have described it, since Irving's day, Dickens, of course, inimitably. Many artists have depicted it. Who does not know Shayer's "The Brighton Mails Passing on Hookwood Common"? Still the picture which Irving has left in his "Sketch Book" is certainly amongst the best. Take the coachman, for instance. "He wears a broad-brimmed, low-crowned hat; a huge roll of colored handkerchiefs about his neck, knowingly knotted and tucked in at the bosom. . . . His waistcoat is commonly of some bright color, striped, and his small-clothes extend far below the knees, to meet a pair of jockey boots which reach about halfway up his legs." Surely the stage coachman as he must ever be recalled!

On this particular day he was more than ever a man of "great consequence and consideration along the road." More frequent than ever were his "conferences with the village housewives," more numerous than ever were the commissions with which he was intrusted, more utterly and emphatically than ever does he throw down his reins at each stage, abandon "the cattle" to the care of the hostlers, and roll about the inn yard "with an air of the most absolute lordliness." To the "three fine-rosy-cheeked boys," Irving's traveling companions for part of the way, he is clearly "one of the best fellows in the world," answering their innumerable questions as he sends his horses galloping over the road "setting the whole world in motion."

And then the horn! "Sounded at the entrance of a village it produces a general bustle. 'Some hasten forth to meet friends; some with bundles and handboxes to secure places, and in the hurry of the moment can hardly take leave of the group that accompanies them.'"

It is the same everywhere, the same bustle and stir, the same air of a great event, every one running to the windows or pausing for a moment in his work or play to see the coach go by. Even the village blacksmith, with a horse's hoof on his leather apron, holds his hand as the coach comes down the village street, and watches it out of sight.

So, in due time, do they come to the crossroads where the "three fine-rosy-cheeked boys" are to leave the coach. For the last few miles they have been recognizing "every tree and cottage," and at length, with a general burst of joy, they hail the sight of John, the "sober-looking servant in livery," waiting for them by the roadside, with Carlo, the much-loved dog, and Bantam the much-admired pony. Irving had, of course, heard all about them. So they take their leave, and then, a few moments afterward, from a turn in the road Irving sees them again, as they walk up the drive of a "neat country seat." "I could just distinguish the forms of a lady and two young girls in the portico, and I saw my little comrades, with Bantam, Carlo, and old John, trooping along the carriage road. I leaned out of the coach window, in the hope of witnessing the happy meeting, but a grove of trees shut it from my sight."

Finally, toward evening, the travelers reach the village where Irving had intended to stop for the night, and the last view of the stage coach is as it drives through the great gateway of the inn toward the ruddy light of "a rousing kitchen fire beaming through the window."

Editorial Notes

IT is with the greatest satisfaction that we have received from Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, of "The American Group of the Chinese Consortium," his personal assurance that Japan has withdrawn all her reservations and that complete equality is to obtain amongst all the groups concerned. If this had been made quite clear from the very beginning, there need have been no occasion for any misunderstanding. The world will now look with considerable interest for the evidence that Japan is going to live up to the spirit as well as the letter of her declarations in her conduct with respect to the Chinese railways.

OWNERSHIP of Canada's natural resources has again become a vexed question with some of the provinces in the west. To understand the question properly one has to look back to the year 1867, when, by the passing of the British North America Act, the various British colonies in North America united in the Dominion of Canada. The next few years saw the entrance into the confederation of the colonies of British Columbia and Prince Edward Island; while the vast territory owned by the Hudson Bay Company was bought up and formed into the provinces of Manitoba and the North West Territory. But it was not until 1905 that Alberta and Saskatchewan were formed out of the latter. At the present time the eastern provinces own the natural resources within their borders, but the federal government still holds those within the prairie provinces of Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan. These provinces are, however, beginning to find their feet, and now consider that they are quite capable of taking charge of the vast timber tracts, the coal and oil fields, and other resources within their borders. What a change from 1867! One wonders to what extent the "Fathers of Confederation" foresaw the Canada of today.

LORD ROBERT CECIL is reported to have concluded an impressive address, before the recent Assembly of the League of Nations in Geneva, with the famous words of Wolsey to Cromwell in Shakespeare's "Henry VIII." "Be just, and fear not." Not long before, Mr. Asquith concluded a notable address on the Irish imbroglio, before the National Liberal Club in London, with precisely the same quotation. In view of the fact that the cause of justice in the great political problems of today is habitually obscured by overrated pretexts for alarm, it would make for progress if this watchword of John Bright, the Liberal statesman, became the motive of the League as a whole and of each of its constituents.

THE progress of the Newbern Iron Works and Supply Company of Newbern, North Carolina, during the next few months, will be watched with interest. For with the full consent of the company, the employees have taken over the works, and are to receive all the profits of the concern, over and above the cost of operation. It appears that the company desired to reduce wages by 20 per cent. The employees objected, offering as an alternative the plan for taking over the works, which the company has now accepted. The project is very welcome, if only for the reason that the illumination which results from actually doing something is generally so considerable.

"DIPLOMACY," says the Secretary of State of the United States, "can no longer be mainly concerned with political questions, but must devote greater attention to far-reaching economic issues." This seems singularly ingenuous. For how long, it may be asked, has diplomacy been mainly concerned with political questions, entirely apart from far-reaching economic issues? It is not impossible that it might be as well to recognize openly that there would probably be hardly any international differences, if it were not for the scramble for world trade, and for domination in that trade by the several national groups of financiers.

POSSIBLY the fact that the introduction of aircraft in war has ended the immunity of those who remain behind the firing line, as stated in the annual report of Major-General Frank W. Coe, chief of the coast artillery of the United States Army, the possible use of poisonous gases, and the employment of other implements of war, the destructive power of which is far beyond that of agencies previously recorded, may prove the basis of so strong an argument against national conflicts as to turn the world into peaceful channels.

"Do not talk to the huntsman when he is shooting the rabbits." This is the form in which a remark of a statesman in the Upper Chamber of the British Parliament reached the newspapers. What he really spoke about was "the huntsman when he is shooting the rabbits." Reporters should be accurate.